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Jan. 10.

# MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

## STICKNEY FUND.

1890.

# REGULATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY

OF THE

# Massachusetts Horticultural Society,

## ADOPTED 1861.

### ARTICLE I.

All Books, Manuscripts, Drawings, Engravings, Paintings, Models, Furniture, and other articles appertaining to the Library, shall be confined to the special care of the Committee on the Library.

### ARTICLE II.

When any Books or Publications are added to the Library, a list thereof shall be posted up in the Library Room, and all such additions shall be withheld from circulation for the term of one month.

### ARTICLE III.

The following Books of Record shall be kept:—

No. 1. A Catalogue of the Books.

No. 2. A Catalogue of the Manuscripts, Drawings, Engravings, Paintings, Models, and all other articles.

No. 3. A list of all Donations, Bequests, Books, or other articles presented to the Society, with a date thereof, and the name and residence of the donor.

### ARTICLE IV.

Rare and costly Books shall not be taken from the Library Room. A list of such works as are to be withheld from circulation shall be made out from time to time by the Library Committee, and placed in the hands of the Librarian.

### ARTICLE V.

No more than two volumes shall be taken out by any member at one time, or retained longer than three weeks; and for each volume retained beyond that time a fine of ten cents per week shall be paid by the person so retaining it. And a fraction of a week shall be reckoned as a whole week in computing fines.

### ARTICLE VI.

Every Book shall be returned in good order (regard being had to the necessary wear thereof with proper usage), and if any Book shall be lost or injured, the person to whom it stands charged shall, at the election of the Committee on the Library, replace it by a new volume or set, or pay for it at its value to the Society.

### ARTICLE VII.

All Books shall be returned to the Library for examination on or before the first Saturday in July, annually, and remain till after the third Saturday of said month, and every person neglecting to return any Book or Books charged to him as herein required, shall pay a fine of twenty cents per week, for every volume so retained. And if at the re-opening of the Library, any Book shall still be unreturned, the person by whom it is retained shall pay for the said Book or set, as provided in Article VI, together with any fines which may have accumulated thereon; and a notice to this effect shall be forthwith mailed to him by the Librarian.

### ARTICLE VIII.

No member shall loan a Book to any other person, under the penalty of a fine of $1.00.

### ARTICLE IX.

When a written request shall be left at the Library for a particular Book then out, it shall be retained for the person requiring it, for one week after it shall have been returned.

### ARTICLE X.

Every Book shall be numbered in the order which it is arranged in the Books of Record, and also have a copy of the foregoing regulations affixed to it.

C. F. Z
Jan.

C. F. L
Jan.

THE

# Gentleman Gard'ner's DIRECTOR.

BEING

# INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

*Planting* and *Sowing*, TREES or SEEDS, for PROFIT or PLEASURE.

## Alphabetically Digeſted.

WITH

DIRECTIONS *for the Management of* BEES.

To which is added,

The KALENDAR: Shewing what Work is to be done every Month in the Year, in the *Kitchen-Garden*, *Flower-Garden*, and *Orchard*.

*By the Rev. Mr.* STEVENSON, *of* East-Retford, Nottinghamſhire.

The *Second Edition*, with many *Additions* throughout.

*LONDON:*

Printed for S. AUSTEN, in *Newgate-Street*. 1744.

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Chicago Botanic Garden
2002

# TO ALL LOVERS OF GARDENING.

Gentlemen *and* Ladies, *&c.*

TO *omit a* Preface *might be reckon'd a Piece of* Singularity *in me; but I have no Occaſion to ſay any thing in the Praiſe of* Gard'ning, *a Science that has ſo many Advocates to*

*Speak in its Behalf, both living and dead. Those that have obtain'd their Knowledge by the Sweat of the Brows, and Gentlemen that have spar'd no Expence to make Experiments therein; such as, Sir* Hugh Platt, *Mr.* Evelyn, *and others, to whose useful and judicious Writings the World is very much beholden. Only I find myself necessitated to answer an Objection or two that some may make.* 1. *Some may say, Why do you pretend to write after Men of such Experience? Have we not Treatises of this Subject enow already, both small and great? I grant there are several; but not to derogate*

*gate from the Praiſes of any of the learned and judicious Authors, there are none that I have had the Happineſs to ſee, but who have confin'd themſelves to ſome Particulars in the Art, as ſome to* Trees, *others to* Flowers *only; or elſe have not diſcovered ſome Methods, which I perſuade myſelf they might have done, eſpecially in the Culture of a* Kitchen-Garden, *(the moſt profitable Part) as ſome of my Friends, as well as myſelf, expected, when we bought the Books on that Subject. Though I do confeſs, if a Perſon that would be a* Gard'ner, *will be at the Expence both of*

*Time and Money, and will make Experiments, he may find some things in all the* Gard'ning Books, *worthy his Pains and Expence; but every one has not Money or Patience to spare from other Concerns of Life; and my Design in publishing this is, to answer the* Title, *viz, to* Direct *all such as may, or are induced to divert themselves this Way, that they may reap Profit, as well as Pleasure, from their Undertakings: For every new Beginner in any Science cannot but err in some Points, if not in most, without some Instructions, and in nothing sooner than in sowing the*

*Seeds*

*Seeds of a* Garden, *becauſe three Things are to be obſerved,* viz. Time, Soil, *and* Covering; *for all Seeds will not come up at any Time, nor in any Kind of Earth; and too thick a Covering has often hindered Seeds from ſprouting, that have been ſown in a proper* Soil, *and in a fit* Seaſon. *For all which I have given Directions, and have printed it in ſuch a* Volume, *as may be carried in the Pocket, as a* Vade Mecum *to a Young* Gardener, *without either over-loading him, or emptying his Pockets too much in his Expence upon it.*

*I have*

*I have likewise prefixed some Instructions for the ordering of* Bees, *whether you are pleased to place them in your* Orchard *or* Garden, *if you can but defend them from their Enemies, I do imagine you will from the Severity of the Winter's Cold, and I do not fear but your Expence upon them, will be sufficiently repaid you. But I forget myself; for if any Person has an Aversion to them, why should I use Arguments to persuade him to buy them?*

*The*

*The other Objection, which I presume will be made, is this. Some may cavil and ask, whether I had nothing else to do, or whether I might not have employ'd my vacant Hours in more useful Studies, and have left Works of* Gard'ning *to those whose Province it is? I answer, may not any of the Clergy or Laity, lawfully divert themselves for an Hour or two on a Day, or more, if he can spare so much Time from the Works of his Calling; and if he makes* Gard'ning *his Choice, where is either the Inconvenience or Harm*

*in*

*in it? But enough of this: Not to mention the Profit to a Family, I am very sure, nothing conduces more to a Man's Health, especially to one that lives a sedentary Life. I speak this from Experience too; and if these Observations and Experiments which I have made in* Gard'ning, *be of Use to any, by drawing him to a Way of Diversion that will preserve his Health, and perhaps put him upon a Meditation on the great Works of the Creation, let him give the Creator the Praise, who* hath given us every Herb bearing Seed, and every Tree.

*Excuse*

*Excuse but the Omissions, and pardon the Faults that occur; that will be Obligation enough, after the Acceptance of,*

Yours and my Country's

Servant in all I may,

*July* the 1st.
1744.

*H. S.*

THE

THE

# *Gentleman* GARD'NER'S

# DIRECTOR.

*BRICOTS*, the beſt Sorts are the *Fulham*, *Muſk*, *Orange*, and the *Great Bearer*: They are inoculated on the White Pear-Plum-Stocks, (vide *Inoculation*) and may be planted any time between *October* and *March*, if the Weather permits, againſt an *Eaſt* and *Weſt* Wall. The time of *Pruning* and *Nailing* is *February*, before the *Buds* and *Bearers* grow turgid. Vide *Pruning*, and *Peaches*.

The Borders where *Abricot-Trees* are planted, ſhould be near four Foot broad, and the Depth of the Soil about two Foot: If the Ground is whettiſh or clayey, raiſe it with Earth from Commons or Paſture Grounds, that have not been till'd in the Memory of Man, and lay Stones under the good Earth to keep the Roots from ſtriking downward. Plants of the firſt or ſecond Year's inoculating are beſt: If your Soil is dry, plant in *October*, and do not cut off any of the Head, but nail to the Wall, if you can bring them to the Wall handſomely. If your Walls are low, plant near 20 Foot aſunder; if 13 or 14 Foot high, or more, at about 16 Foot will be far enough diſtant; and ſet the Stem about 5 Inches from the Wall, and when the Roots are all cover'd with the untried Earth, lay ſome rotten Thatch, or Dung, over all, to ſecure the Roots from the Froſts; let it remain ſo till *February*, when hold the Tree faſt, unnail and cut off the Head of the Tree ſo ſhort, as that not above 5 Eyes remain above the Bud, and let the Slope be towards

towards the Wall. Water often if the Summer proves dry.

*Acacia*, or *Horſe-Cheſnut-Tree*, us'd in Walks: 'Tis rais'd of the Seeds or Nuts ſet about the Beginning of *November*, and carefully cover'd from the Froſts. The Plants are ſet then likewiſe, at about 10 or 12 Yards diſtance in Walks, when they are about 8 or 10 Foot high.

*Adonis*, or *Flos Adonis*, the *Pheaſant's Eye*, is ſown in *Auguſt*, in open Borders, to adorn Gardens, and will flower in *June* or *July* following, and the Seed is ripe the Beginning of *Auguſt*.

*Æthiopic Apples* are ſown on Hot Beds after *Mid-March*.

*African Marygolds* are ſown at the latter End of *March* in light rich Earth; or in *April*.

*Alaternus* Seeds are ſown in *September*, or in Caſes in *February* and *March* on open Beds; let the Earth be good: In the Caſes it requires frequent watering. The beſt Seaſon to gather the Seed, is when the Berries are black, for then they have attained a per-

fect Maturity. Or the *Ulaternus*'s (for there are ſeveral Sorts) are encreaſed by laying down the young Branches in the Spring, which will be ready to tranſplant about that time Twelvemonths after. The moſt agreeable Soil for them is a light ſandy Soil: They'll grow to the heighth of 17 or 18 Foot, if they like the Soil, and eſcape hard Winters. The time of Clipping is about the 15th of *April*. Some People term it a Species of *Phillyrea*; but Mr. *Tournefort* ſays it is not.

*Alexanders* are ſown in *March* and *June* in open Beds, and thin'd or tranſplanted in 3 or 4 Rows in Trenches a Foot or more deep in dry Grounds, in order to be blanch'd in Winter; which is done by earthing up, or clothing with long dry Dung or Leaves, that are fallen from Trees, up to the very Top of its Leaves, and let lie for 3 or 4 Weeks. Keep your Beds of *Alexanders* clean from Weeds, which are prejudicial to them. You may ſow the Seeds in *Autumn*, and they'll appear in *January*, and will afford ſtronger Plants than thoſe that are ſown in *March* and *June*.

*June.* The white Tops, or blanch'd, are cut and eaten with *Oil*, *Pepper*, *Salt*, &c. by themſelves, or with other *Winter Salletings*. The tender Buds, Sprouts, *&c.* are eaten in the Spring: They are good againſt Obſtructions, nouriſh and comfort the Stomach.

*Alyſſon*; there are two or three Species of this Plant: It flowers in *April*, and is encreaſed either from Seed ſown in *March*, in a dryiſh Soil, or from Cuttings ſet in the Shade in the latter End of *April*: The latter muſt be water'd frequently.

The *Almond-Tree* is propagated by budding into a *Plumb*, or *Peach-Stock*, and is beſt removed where it is to ſtand in *October*: There are ſeveral Sorts, as the Common, the Sweet *Almond*, the Bitter ſort, and the ſort with white Flowers.

*Althea Frutex* is planted in *November*: It is encreaſed by *Laying*, *Grafting*, and ſometimes by the Seeds. It is laid in the Spring by bending down a Sucker to the Ground, and pricking it with an Awl, peg it down and cover with good Earth: It will be fit to take off by the time of Planting.

*Amaranthus* alias *Flower-Gentle*, is to be ſown every Year, either on an Hot-Bed about the End of *March*, or in light fat Earth in *May*. There are ſeveral Sorts and Colours, as

*Amaranthus* purpureus,
*Amaranthus* Cock's-comb,
*Amaranthus* Tricolor,
Green *Amaranthus*,
*Amaranthus* Everlaſting.

Theſe Flowers grow beſt upon an Hot-Bed till *July*, and would have Water pretty often, but not too much at a time. When you remove from the Hot-Bed, let it be to ſome Place that may have the Sun kept off for ſome Days, till they are well rooted. The Seed is ripe in *September*, if they are order'd as they ſhould be. They are very beautiful Flowers, and continue ſix Weeks or more in the Blow. All which flower in *Auguſt*. The Seed is gather'd of thoſe rais'd on Hot-Beds and tranſplanted: It is a very tender Plant.

*Amomum Plinii*, or *Tree Night-Shade*, is raiſed of Seed ſown in *March* in a Pot, and hous'd

hous'd in Winter. The young Plants muſt be often water'd and dung'd: It flowers in *May* and *June*: The Berries are ripe in *December*, and are of a very fine Red Colour.

*Ananas*, or the *Pine-Apple*; becauſe the Fruit is like the Cones of Pines, is a Plant that has not been long in *England*, and is admired for the Richneſs of the Flavour of its Fruit. They are propagated by ſetting the Tufts or Heads, which grow on each Fruit, in large Pots filled with freſh light Earth, mixed with well rotten Dung, which Pots are to be ſet in a Hot-Bed made of Tanner's Bark. As ſoon as the Seeds appear, refreſh with a little Water every other Day: When the Nights begin to grow cold, cover the Glaſſes, and they are to be hous'd in the Winter in Stoves: They muſt be water'd there, as well as in the Hot-Bed, but with warmiſh Water, and not be removed to the Hot-bed till the Beginning of *April*. The Fruit ripens about the Middle of *July*, and when ripe, ſmells very ſtrong. It is the beſt not to break off the Head when it's

ſerved up to Table, but to twiſt it, and it will come out whole, and be better for ſetting. The nice Palates reckon this the King of Fruits; but it requires a great deal of Care and Charge. The *Ananas* were brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*, from *Patana* near *Bengal*, in the N. Lat. 26 Degrees. They who have been in thoſe Parts ſay, it grows on a Stalk about a Foot and a half high, and is green and yellow at firſt, but changes its Colour when ripe: Its natural Taſte is like that of an *Apricot*.

*Anemonies* are both ſingle and double; the Colours are various; the chief, *Red*, *Purple*, *Scarlet*, *Pink*, *Peach*, *White*, *Aſh-colour*, ſome *Striped*: Their Roots or Flaps (which is the more common way of propagating them) may be planted (according as you would have them flower) ſooner or later from the Beginning of *October* to *Candlemas*; let the Earth be a rich Sand mix'd with well rotten Cow's Dung, and a little Lime, all well riddled; for in ſtiff Ground they rarely flower, and nothing is more prejudicial to

new

new ſet *Flaps* than too much wet, which you muſt endeavour to keep off, as well as the ſevere Froſts; but you may give them a little Water in *March* and *April*, if very dry Weather.

§. If the Leaves are few, Stalks ſhort, *&c.* you may be aſſured, they diſlike the Ground, therefore remove them to richer or lighter; which you muſt do as ſoon as the Leaves turn yellow. In a Month's time they will be dry enough, and may be kept in Papers till re-planted.

§. As to the Seed, not many of the double ſorts produce any; but in thoſe that do, it is ready for gathering in *May*, eſpecially if they flower'd early. It muſt very carefully be preſerv'd from the Winds, which will carry it all away in a little time. After a Week or ten Days drying, ſeparate from the Down, by rubbing it gently with Sand or dry Earth, till the Down diſappears. In *July* following ſow it in Boxes or Tubs of fine ſifted Mould, not over thin, becauſe all will not grow; after which ſift more Earth over

them, and when they come up, you may ſift a *little* more upon them. Water them if the Seaſon be dry, to have them ſtrong before Winter, when they muſt be ſhelter'd from the nipping Froſts. The young Roots are to be tranſplanted before the ſecond Winter in *October* as uſually. A little willow Earth is very proper to mix with the Compoſt above-mentioned, when you replant any *Anemonie Flaps.*

*Angelica:* This Plant, which is of uſe amongſt Confectioners, may be raiſed by Seed, ſown ſoon after it is ripe, which is in *July*; it will grow almoſt any where. One Year I cut up ſome Seed, and hung upon my Court-wall to dry, and a Wind happening before I had rubb'd it off the Stalks, it blew it all over the Court, and where it had any Earth to cover it, it grew, and has continued there many Years.

For *Preſervation againſt the Plague*, infuſe *Angelica-Root* in Vinegar, and hold it to your Noſe, or chew it. And to ſuch as are afflicted with that Diſtemper, let them take a Dram

a Dram of the Root powder'd, in half a Dram of *Venice-Treacle*, every ſixth Hour, to provoke Sweat.

*Annis* is raiſed of Seed ſown pretty thin, either in Furrows or Borders, in *February* or *September*. Its Leaves are ſometimes uſed, as one of the Sallad Furnitures. The Seed is ripe in *Auguſt*; and when the Stalk is cut down, it will ſprout again.

ANNUALS, i. e. *Seeds that are to be ſown every Year; but eſpecially Flowers, are*

A.

*Amaranthus*, Coccineus.
*Amaranthus*, Tricolor.
*Annual Sun-flower.*

B.

*Baſil*, ſeveral Sorts.
*Belvidere.*
*Bottles*, diverſe Colours.
*Balſam*, Female.

C

*Candy Tuft*, Common, Dwarf, and French.
*Capsicum*.
*Catchfly*.
*Collutea*, Æthiopica.
*Convolvulus*, Major, Minor.

F.

*Flos Adonis*.

H.

*Hawkweed*, bearded.
*Humble Plant*.

I.

*Indian Cress*.

L.

*Larkspur*, single and double.
*Lupines*, Blue, White, and Yellow.
*Lychnis*, strip'd.

M.

*Marygold*, African, English, and French.
*Marvel* of *Peru*.

N.

*Navelwort*, Venus's.

*Nigella*,

*Nigella.*

P.

*Peaſe* of *Tangier.*
*Poppies*, ſeveral Sorts.
*Ptarmica*, or *Eternal Flower.*

S.

*Scarlet-Beans.*
*Senſitive Plant.*
Small *Annual Stock*, for Edgings.
*Stock July Flowers*, double.
*Sweet Sultan.*

V.

*Venus Looking-Glaſs.*
*Viola*, Tricolor.

*Note*, Theſe Seeds of *Annuals* may be ſown any time from the beginning of *April* to the end of *May*, to have Flowers early and later. Remember in ſowing, that you bury them not; for the ſmaller the Seed, the thinner covering of Earth is requir'd: And alſo, that the Ground be good, elſe you will loſe your Seeds.

The

The managing of other Seeds are treated of under their proper Heads; as *Sallad*, *Perennial*, &c. Which ſee.

*Ants* are very pernicious in a Garden, eſpecially to *Flowers*, and are often brought in with the Manure, unleſs great Care be uſed to turn it over now and then, to prevent their neſting in it, and in none ſooner than in Horſe's Dung. As ſoon as you find out their Neſts, throw *Man's Dung* into them; or *Brimſtone* and *Origanum* in Powder. If they are got to your Fruit-Trees, bruſh thoſe off that are already on the Trees, and to prevent others climbing, anoint the Stems of the Trees round about with *Tar*.

*Apple-Trees* are commonly rais'd by *Grafting*, (vide *Grafting*) which in three or four Years time may be removed to the Place aſſigned: The beſt Stocks are the *Crab-Stock*, other Kernels may be ſown, eſpecially Sweet-Apple, or Paradiſe Kernels, for *Dwarfs*, as ſoon as the Fruit is ripe, from *September* to *December*. Make the Ground fine, and ſow not too thick; cover them well, that the

the Mice, *&c.* may not fruſtrate your Deſigns.

§. *Standards*, as *Apples* and *Pears*, &c. muſt be ſet about 24 Foot aſunder; between every two Trees you may plant a *Gooſeberry-tree*, or *Curran-berry*. Make the Holes ſo large as to receive the Roots without prejudice, and not where a Tree has ſtood, (when a Defect in an old Orchard is to be ſupply'd) unleſs the old Earth has been changed or made better. The beſt Earth is ſuch as has not been plow'd or digg'd in the Memory of Man, as that of Commons and waſte Grounds, where Cattle have ſtood or lain much; but if your Orchard Soil be Clay or Marl, mix Coal-Aſhes, Rubbiſh of old Houſes pull'd down, and Drift Sand with it, elſe it will ſoon be converted into the native Soil, and in a few Years the Tree will languiſh, or die. The Earth is to be changed as far as the old one went, elſe you had as good do nothing. If your Ground be wet, Stones, *&c.* laid at the bottom, will hinder the Roots from ſtriking too deep, which thing is a great

great hindrance both to the thriving, and the bearing of the Tree. The beſt Earth is neareſt the Superficies, and the ſhallower a Tree's Roots run, and the Broader its Branches ſpread, the better it bears Fruit.

Some great Planters are not for ſetting their Trees nearer than 30 or 40 Foot, and the Rows 70 or 80 Foot aſunder, and would have the Ground between the Rows plow'd, or digg'd, and ſown with Corn, as is practiſed in *Herefordſhire*. They ſay Trees planted at this Diſtance, eſcape Blights better than thoſe ſet cloſer.

This is a juſt Obſervation about the Place we lay Trees from, to ſee if it anſwers the Nature of the Soil to which we bring them; and not to take Trees from a rich Soil to plant in a poor one; or from a wet Soil, to a dry one; but from one that is not quite ſo good as ours.

§. The *Standards* ought to have ſtraight Bodies, 5 or 6 Inches thick. Never plant ſlender ones in light Earths, for they make little out. Great Trees, tho' dearer, or longer

before

before they be planted (if you manage them yourself) will sufficiently compensate either the Expence or Patience. In preparing the Tree for planting (the Ground well trenched, if new, or order'd as above, if old,) the Head and Root are to be prun'd proportionally, and not a great Head left to a little Root; for by that means the Tree seldom, if ever thrives, especially when Trees have been brought many Miles; (as those that come from about *London*, 40, 60, or 100 Miles into the Country,) but when a Tree is remov'd from one part of the Orchard to another; then little pruning either of Roots or Head is required: Set them in the same Position as they stood in the Nursery. Those that have been long out of the Ground must be stept for 24 Hours or more, in some Rain or warm Water, not in Well Water, which will chill the Roots, instead of refreshing them.

§ Plant from *October* to *March*, but I prefer *Autumn* to the Spring; for the Tree will have taken Root before the Winds of *March* and

and *April* come, which have been often fatal to newly planted Trees. In wet Grounds you cannot plant too high if you cover but the Roots. The covering next the Roots is to be rich Earth, then rotten Dung all upon that Earth; after that Straw or Litter half a Foot thick quite round, which will keep off the Froſt in Winter, and the Heat in Summer. If dry Weather follow, water the Trees now and then, eſpecially in Summer.

§ New Ground, if it be dry, ought to be trench'd 2 or 3 Foot deep if the Soil will allow: Wet Ground muſt be drained, and both made ready before the Trees come, that the Earth may ſettle, and the Stones, *&c.* be clean gather'd out of the Earth that is to be the firſt covering.

| The Names of the beſt ſorts of Apples. | The Time when Ripe, and Duration. |
|---|---|
| *Deux-Ans*<br>*Cinnamon Apple*<br>*Juneting*<br>*Margaret Apple*<br>*The Ladies Longing* | July and Auguſt |

| The Names of the best sorts of Apples. | The Time when Ripe, and Duration. |
|---|---|
| *John Apple*<br>*The Seaming Apple*<br>*Cushion Apple*<br>*Spicing*<br>*May-Flower*<br>*Sheeps-Snout* | Auguſt and September. |
| *Belle-bonne*<br>*The William*<br>*Summer Pearmain*<br>*Lording Apple*<br>*Pear-Apple*<br>*Quince-Apple*<br>*Red-greening-ribb'd*<br>*Harvy*<br>*Violet-Apple*<br>*Bloody Pipping*<br>*Codlings* | September. |

The

| The Names of the best sorts of Apples. | The Time when Ripe, and Duration. |
|---|---|
| *Coſtards*<br>*Lordings*<br>*Pearmains*<br>*Honey-Meal*<br>*Apis*<br>*Cardinal*<br>*Winter Cheſtnut*<br>*Calvile*<br>*Short-Start* | October and November. |
| *Rouſſetings*<br>*Pippins*<br>*Leather-Coat*<br>*Winter Reed*<br>*Cats-head* | November and December. |
| *Kentiſh Pippin*<br>*Golden Pippin*<br>*French Pippin*<br>*Holland Pippin*<br>*Ruſſet Pippin* | December January |

The

| The Names of the beſt forts of Apples. | The Time when Ripe, and Duration. |
|---|---|
| *Winter Queening*, *Pome Water*, *Pome Roy*, *Golden Doucet*, *Reineting*, *Lones-Pearmain*, *Winter-Pearmain* | and February. |
| *Winter Bon-Cretienne* | March |
| *John-Apples*, *Weſt-berry Apple*, *Pippins*, *Ruſſetings*, *July-Flowers*, *Flat-Reinet*, *The Maligar* | April and May. |
| *Juneting* | Firſt Ripe — June |
| *Pippins*, *John Apples* | Yet laſting — or July |

*N. B.*

*N. B.* By *Duration*, I mean, that if the above-nam'd Apples are pluck'd with Care, and ſecur'd from the Froſts, in the Store-room, *&c.* they will continue good ſo long as I have obſerved, *viz.* the *John-Apple*, till new ones come in, and others, according as your Care is in keeping 'em.

*Arbutus*, or *Strawberry-Tree*, is propagated by laying, which is done in *Auguſt*, by pegging down in rich Earth, and frequent watering in dry Weather, it will be ready to move by that Time 12 Months; plant it at firſt in a ſhady Place, and keep moderately Moiſt, not too Wet, leaſt you rot the Fibres. As ſoon as the Roots are well form'd, remove to ſome warm place. It's Berries are ripe in *November*, and if you wou'd raiſe Plants of Seed, you may ſow them immediately, or ſtay till *April*.

*Arcuation*, or the way of raiſing of Trees by Layers; the firſt thing to be done, is to get ſtrong Plants, which are to be cut cloſe to the Ground, plant them in a Border 5 or 6 Foot wide, and the ſame Diſtance aſunder:

Theſe

Theſe Plants ſet about *Martinmas* will by the *Michaelmas* following, if the Borders were well order'd, or dug, and clear'd of Stones, Weeds, *&c.* will put forth many Shoots, which you may begin to lay then; bend down the principal Branches, and cut half through, and peg faſt down, as you do *July-Flower-Layers*, and cover the part pegg'd down with good Earth, let the Earth be laid ſo round the Stocks as to hold Water, when you Water them, which they will require 2 or 3 times a Week, in the Summer after, if the Weather be hot and dry. In a Year's time you examine whether they have taken Root or no, but take not them off till the Spring following.

Trees rais'd by *Arcuation*, are the *With*, the *Engliſh Elm*, the *Lime*, the *Alder*, the *Platanus*, the *Sallows* and *Willows*.

*Aſphodels*, they are increaſed by parting their Roots in *Auguſt*, and growing tall, are fit for large Borders.

There are ſeveral ſorts, viz. The *Yellow-Aſphodel* or *Kingſpear*, (for it is call'd by this Name),

Name), the *white Branching Aſphodel*, and a ſort that does not branch, and the *Savoy Aſphodel*.

You may raiſe them likewiſe from Seeds, ſown about the End of *Auguſt*, which in a Years time, will be fit for Tranſplantation, and will bear Flowers the next Year.

*Artichoaks*, are commonly multiplied by Slips, which are taken off in *April*, ſooner or later, according as the Stock is for Strength. In planting them, fill the Hole full of Water, and let the Eye of the Plants be a little above the Earth: They will require watering 2 or 3 times a Week, unleſs the Seaſon be Rainy, to have Fruit that Year. Some ſet the Plants in *September*, but it muſt be in dry Grounds, for wet and mice are the greateſt Enemies in the Winter. In *November* you muſt lay Litter or Leaves, which are then fallen from the Trees, all about them to ſecure them from the Wet, *&c.* and let them lie till *March*, or longer, if the Weather is Cold. In planting make a Bed of 4 Foot broad, and a Path of a Foot, and

ſet

ſet 2 Rows on each Bed, each Row half a Foot from the Paths, and each Plant 3 Foot aſunder. The Soil muſt be Rich, 2 Foot deep at leaſt, and well trench'd before you begin to Plant. They require Dung every Year, if that they are cover'd withal in Winter is not ſufficient, add more.

The *Chards* eaten with *Oil*, *Pepper*, &c. are made by wrapping or covering the whole length with Straw or long Dung, till the cottony Sides of their Leaves are white. Sometimes *Artichoaks* are rais'd by Seed, which you may find at the bottom of thoſe that ſtand long to open and dry.

*Artichoaks* of *Jeruſalam*, or *Ground Artichoaks*, are only cut and ſet at about 6 Inches diſtance, and 3 or 4 deep, in *February*, produce a vaſt increaſe in dry, rich Ground. The Roots are digg'd up for uſe in *November*, and the following Months.

*Aſparagus*, there are 2 ſorts, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, which may be rais'd of Seed, pricking down the Berries at what diſtance you pleaſe in *February*.

When you have prick'd down the Seeds, or ſown them, you may ſow *Onion* Seed thin thereon, and tread in the Seed, and then rake the Beds even.

Take care to thin the *Onions* if too thick, and pull up if the hinder the young *Aſparagus* from growing: Alſo mind to weed well as often as there is occaſion.

In *October*, when the Haulm begins to decay, cut it off, above 2 Inches above Ground. Clear off the Seeds into the Allies, and dig them up, remembring to keep the Beds 4 or 5 Inches above them, in the Allies you may plant *Brocoli* Plants, *Savoys*, or *Coleworts*. By no means plant *Beans* in them, as ſome do, that Spring they ſow the Seed; for they much incommode the rows of the Seedlings that are next them.

If you wou'd have *Aſparagus* ſufficient for your Family, plant ſuch a Quantity of Ground, as will allow you to cut an Hundred at a time at leaſt; for if you cannot cut ſo much at a time, it will not be worth while; for being obliged, having leſs than an Hundred

dred, to lay it by till you have more, it will be withered, and not ſo good as when newly got.

If you wou'd raiſe *Aſparagus* Shoots on an Hot-Bed, let your Sets be two Years old, and plant them on Beds made with Horſe-dung 3 Foot thick, covering them with Earth 5 Inches; let the Sets be placed cloſe to one another, in rows, with their Buds ſtanding upright, and between the rows lay fine Mould, and ſtiffer Mould on the outſides to keep the Roots from drying. Put ſticks in the middle of the Beds to draw out, that you may know how the Beds heat, and if they heat not, lay Litter round about the Edges of the Beds, or upon the Top, which will help them much; as the Crowns of the Roots ſhoot, Earth them till you have raiſed the Earth 5 Inches.

Then make Straw Bands about 4 Inches thick, which you muſt faſten round the ſides of the Beds, with ſtraight Sticks, about 2 Foot long thruſt into the ſides of the Bed, and on

the Bands ſet your Frames, and put your Graſſes thereon.

In about 5 or 6 Weeks if the Beds heat well, Buds will be produced fit for cutting, which will continue about twenty Days or longer.

You muſt make freſh Beds, every three Weeks untill the beginning of *March*, and the Beds made then will hold, till Buds are produced in the natural Way.

In a Year's time they may be Tranſplanted, let the Soil be rich, or made ſo, and not wet, which is prejudicial to the Roots; therefore, in making out a Bed, raiſe it with Dung and good Earth, ſo as to ſhoot off the Water into the Path, (which muſt be 2 Foot broad for paſſing and dreſſing) the Bed muſt be 3 Foot wide, at leaſt, for 3 rows of Plants, and broader if you ſet more rows. Plant in this Order, which is call'd the Quincux Order.

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with

with their Roots ſpreading as much as may be a Foot or more aſunder, though ſome ſet them nearer together, which makes their *Aſparagus* ſmaller. Three Years after they are planted they may be cut; the ſooner they are cut, the more the Head of the Root will Knit; the later, the bigger they'll be; in cutting the Buds, remove ſome of the Earth with your Knife to avoid injuring the next Succeſſor. In *November*, every Year, cut the ſeedy Stalks cloſe to the Ground, and cover the Beds with new Horſe-Dung: And in *March* uncover them, if the Weather be Open, weed them, and Earth the Bed with the bottom of a *Melon* or *Cucumber* Bed 2 Fingers thick, to ſupply the uſual Decay; if any Root decays, or does not take, you may ſupply the Defect from your Nurſery.

*Avens*, is a very uſeful Herb in a Garden, and is increas'd by the Roots, which ſet in *September*, they require a very little Culture.

They are good for the Head, and chear the Heart. A learned Phyſician ſays, he has known a handful of *Avens* boil'd in a quart

of Water, or Poſſet-Drink, till a fourth Part was waſted, and taken by one afflicted with the Tertian Ague, two Hours before the Fit, with good Succeſs.

*Auricula*'s may be raiſed of Seed which is near being ripe, when the Stalks turn yellow, about *June*. Great Care muſt be taken, elſe the Wind will daſh out the beſt Seed, which is at the Top. It's ſown commonly in Boxes, *&c.* about the beginning of *September*, upon fine ſifted, light, rich Earth; make the Surface ſmooth, and take the Opportunity of a dribbling Rain. The Seeds you may ſift through a fine Riddle to have them come even; there needs no Covering; for the Rain will drive them far enough into the Earth: It will be 6 Months before they appear. Then the Boxes, as ſoon as the Sun ſhines hot, muſt be remov'd into the Shade, elſe all your Labour will be in vain: Water them gently, as you ſee Occaſion, till they are fit for removing.

§. Sandy Earth mix'd with rotted Cow's Dung, and the Mold of an old Hot-Bed, in

this

this Proportion, *viz.* 5 Spadeful of the firſt to 3 of the ſecond, and 4 of the third, is a very proper Compoſition for Bear's Ears. Pots and Boxes are better than Beds, becauſe theſe may be remov'd into the Sun or Shade, as there is Cauſe. They abide Cold better than Heat. When you remove them into the Shade, let it not be to a Place that Trees drop upon. The *Double* and *Strip'd Sort* muſt be often ſhifted, elſe they will degenerate.

The Colours and Species are various, and the Names are given at Pleaſure: Every ſowing produces new Faces. *Mid-Auguſt* is a good Time to tranſplant Seedlings, and to divide old and luſty Roots.

*Balſamines* or *Female Balſam*, is raiſed of Seed ſown on an Hot-Bed in *March*, and the Plants, as ſoon as they appear, muſt be well ſecur'd from the Cold for ſix Weeks or more, then planted out into rich Ground amongſt ſmall Flowers. It requires frequent watering, if the Summer be dry. It flowers in *Auguſt* and *September*.

*Barba Jovis*, or *Jupiter's-Beard*, is propagated by its Seed ſown on an Hot-Bed in *March*, and tranſplanted into Beds, Pots, *&c.* filled with $\frac{2}{3}$ of Mold, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of Gravel, or ſuch like Earth well ſifted. It loves much Sun, and conſequently much Water. Remove into your Conſervatory about *Michaelmas*, when the cold Nights approach.

*Baſill* is ſown in *March* on an Hot-Bed, *i. e.* the ſmall Kind; the great *Baſill*, (which is reckon'd a Sweet Herb) in cold Earth; the former is a tender Plant; but a great Ornament to a Flower-Garden, and requires a deal of Care to ſecure it from the Weather; is planted out in very ſmall Pots of light rich Earth, that is $\frac{2}{3}$ of rotten Dung of the Hot-Bed, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of Garden Mold. Its chief Beauty conſiſts in growing round.

*Bay-Cherry*, a ſtately *Evergreen*, is raiſed from its ripe Berries which are black. It flowers in *May* and *June*, and its Berries will be fit to ſet in *November* or *December*, in Pots or Tubs, four Inches aſunder, and one deep. Water immediately, and expoſe them to the Sun.

Sun. At two Years End remove and water often to make them take Root. It loves the Shade. You may propagate it likewise by laying in *July*, by slitting the Wood at a Knot to the Depth of half the Thickness of the Branch, and 4 Inches long, peg it down and cover the Slit with good Earth; water often, and in three Months Fibres will be form'd for a Transplantation.

*Bay-tree*, the common Sort may be propagated by slipping in *March*, the great Leaves stripp'd off, and the Slips set in the Shade. You may set the Berries in *November*, or in *March*; or lay Layers in *July*, as in the *Bay-Cherry*. The Time for transplanting is *March*, especially Seedlings, towards the End.

*Beans*, the common Garden Sorts *Red* and *White*, are set any Time in dry Ground from *Martinmas* to *May-day*, on Beds, if you please, of 3 Foot broad, and a Foot asunder, if the *Beans* are large. Or you may set in Rows about a Foot and a half asunder, and planted so, there will be Liberty to go

between them, and to hoe them. They may be set thicker and transplanted in *March*. Wet is more prejudicial than Frost. Some are ready for getting sooner than others, those commonly sold by the Seedsmen are,

*Green Beans.*
*Spanish Beans.*
The *Windsor Beans.*
*Hotspur Beans.*
*Gosport Beans.*
*Toker Beans.*
*Sandwich Beans.*
*Lisbon Beans.*

*Beets*, *Red*, *Black*, and *White*, are raised of Seed sown in *March*, in well prepar'd Beds, not too thick; the Roots of the *Red* cut into Slices and boil'd, is of itself a grateful Winter Sallet; or mingled with Oil, Vinegar, Salt, *&c.* The Roots of the *White* are called *Chards*. The Seed is ripe in *September*, of Plants of the Year before.

*Bee-Flower*, or *Satyrion*. Its Bulbs are planted in *September*; keep off the Frosts, and it will flower in *May* following. The Roots are round, two joined together, the one

one periſhing, as ſoon as the Flower is gone, the other remains Sound.

*Bell-Flower*, there are ſeveral Sorts of this Flower, and may be raiſed of Seeds ſown in *March*, in a Bed of light Earth; or may be encreaſed by parting the Roots. The Roots raiſed from Seed, make the ſtrongeſt Bloom, and are fit for Tranſplantation in *September*. Secure in the Winter from too much Wet, which rots the Roots, tho' they require Waterings in the Summer Months.

*Berberries* are propagated by Off-ſets, tranſplanted any Time after the Leaves are fallen. The Sorts are, the *Great Berberry*, and *that without Stones*.

*Blite* or *Mercury*, as the vulgar call it, there are two Sorts, the *White* and *Red*, is raiſed of Seed ſown in *Auguſt*, and very early in the Winter. Its Tops may be eaten as *Aſparagus*.

*Borrage* may be raiſed of Seed ſown in *February* or *March*; will grow almoſt in any Soil; and if ſuffered to ſtand to Seed, will afford Plants enough the Year following

without ſowing. It is uſed in Cool-Tankards.

*Bottle-Flower*, in *Latin Cyanus*, is encreaſed by the Roots; there are ſeveral of them: Some raiſe them on an Hot-Bed in the Spring, others ſow their Seeds on a Bed of fine rich Earth, and when the Plants are come up, and fit to remove, you may ſet them either in Pots, or Borders amongſt other Annuals, and when you take up, carry as much Earth away with each Plant as you can. They will flower about *Lammas*.

*Box*, the *Dwarf* Sort, is propagated by Slips ſplit along with the Roots; when ſet for Edges in *Parterres*, take care to clip it, in order to oblige it to grow thick at the Root, and aſſume a Square Figure, which is the moſt ſuitable. It thrives in all Sorts of Ground, if it be but ſo prepared as that its Fibres may ſhoot. The beſt Time of planting is *March*. For raiſing Nurſeries of it, ſet Slips, (the greateſt Leaves being firſt ſtripp'd off,) in a ſhady Place, and water when there is Occaſion. The Time for clipping Edgings is *Mid-April*.

*Briſtol*

*Briſtol Flower*, vide *Lychnis*, or *Campion*.

*Brocoli* is of the Cabbage Kind, and was firſt brought from *Italy*, the Seed coming thence being the beſt. The Sorts are the *Roman*, *Naples* Sort, and the *Black*; but the firſt is the beſt: Sow the Seeds about the Middle of *May* in a moiſt Soil. As ſoon as fit for removing, ſet them in Beds, as is uſually done with common Cabbage Plants, 4 or 5 Inches aſunder, and about *Lammas* plant out for good, which ſhould be in a Place little expos'd to the Sun, and not among Trees. Plant them at about a Foot aſunder every Way, and let the Soil be light: If the Plants proſper, they will begin to ſhew their ſmall Heads about the beginning of *December*, and will continue cutable till the beginning of *March*.

They are dreſs'd thus: When the Heads are grown to their full Bigneſs, which you may know they are, by their parting, and beginning to ſhoot up, then cut off, with 3 or 4 Inches of the tender Stalks to them, and ſtrip off the outer Skin of the Stalks, and

and having wash'd them clean, boil them in a Linnen Cloth, as you do *Collyflowers*: The Sauce for them is melted Butter. When the first Heads are cut off, in about a Month's Time after, they will produce some side Shoots: These are very tender and good, almost like *Asparagus*, and therefore they are call'd *Italian Asparagus* by some.

*Broom Spanish* is raised of Seed, which are first steep'd in Water till they swell; sow on a Hot Bed very early: It flowers in *May*.

*Budding*, vide *Inoculation*.

*Bugloss* is rais'd of Seed. To have the Leaves tender, we sow them very often: Their Flowers are us'd to adorn *Sallads*. If you wou'd save their Seed, cut down the Stalks as soon as ever it begins to ripen, and by that means little is lost.

*Bulbous*

| *Bulbous Rooted* Flowers are, | These Months are the beſt time for Planting. |
|---|---|
| *Tulips* | October |
| *Fritillarries* | Auguſt |
| *Hyacinths*, or *Star-flowers* | Auguſt |
| *Daffodils* | October |
| *Jonquils* | October |
| *Lillies* | October |
| *Aſphodels* | October |
| *Martagons* | September |
| *Colchicums* | September |
| *Crocus's* | September |
| *Moly's* | October |
| *Spiderwort* | October |
| *Cornflags* | October |
| *Crown-Imperial* | July |
| *Satyrions* | September |
| *Dens Caninus* | Auguſt |
| *Cyclamens* | June |

*But-*

| *Bulbous Rooted* Flowers are, | These Months are the beſt time for Planting. |
|---|---|
| *Iris's* | Auguſt |
| *Flower de Luces* | October |
| *Peonies* | October |

*N. B.* The Culture of each is treated of in their Order.

*Burnet* is propagated of Seed in the Spring ſown thick; it will ſpring again after cutting. The young Leaves are us'd only in *Saliads*. A Sprig of it in Wine gives it a pleaſant Flavour. The Seed is gather'd at the End of *Summer*.

*Cabbages* are rais'd of Seed ſown about the End of *July*, thin upon Beds, and well ſecur'd from *Sparrows*, &c. till it comes up, which will be about a Week after. A little Soot raked upon the Beds has ſometimes kept

kept the Birds off. About the middle of *September* tranſplant the Seedlings, at 5 or 6 Inches Diſtance, to ſtand all *Winter*, or till you ſet them out for *Cabbage* in your Squares, *&c.* which you muſt do at about 30 Inches one of another, any time from *November* to *April*.

A judicious Gardiner recommends this Method for raiſing of *Cabbage-Seed*.

About the middle of *October*, take ſome of your beſt *Cabbages*, ſet all of the ſame Sort together; but before you ſet them, hang them up in ſome cover'd Place by the Roots, that the Water may drain from the Leaves, which it will in 3 or 4 Days: Then plant them under ſome Wall, Hedge, or Pale ſo deep, that but about half of the Body of the *Cabbage* is above Ground: If the Ground is wet, raiſe pretty much: If the *Winter* be ſevere, lay Straw or Peaſe Haulm lightly upon them, till it be warmer: When it is moiſt Weather, take it off, that it does not help them to rot. As ſoon as the Spring comes, and the *Cabbages* begin to ſhoot, ſup-

port

port them with ſtrong Sticks ſet in the Ground, and tie the Shoots to them; Water each *Cabbage*, if the Weather proves dry once or twice in a Week, it will help their feeding.

When the Pods begin to turn brown, cut off the extreme Part of every Shoot, which will ſtrengthen the Seeds. If Birds come at the Seeds, which they are fond of, place Twiggs beſmear'd with Bird-lime, and tie them to thoſe you have placed for the Support of the Stalks, and if one or two are taken, let them remain a while to terrify the reſt.

When the Seed is fully ripe, cut it off, and dry it, and when thraſh'd and clean'd, preſerv'd in Bags for Uſe.

The Reaſon for planting each Sort of *Cabbage* at a Diſtance from the other is, to hinder the Commixture of their Effluvia; and this not being minded, is the Cauſe that Gardeners rarely ſave any good *Red Cabbage Seed* in *England*.

The

The uſual Sorts are

The *Ruſſia*
The *Dutch*
The *Batterſey*
The *Long-ſided*
} Early Sorts.

The *Engliſh* or late *Cabbage*

The *Red*
*White*
*Yellow*
*Dutch*
} Savoy.

*Collyflower*

*Borecole*

*Coleworth*

*Brocoli*

All theſe ſeveral ſorts Gentlemen may have of the Seedſmen in *London*, and the Neighbourhood thereof. Several good ſorts have been raiſed in the Country, which are properly Species of ſome of the former Kinds. Seed may be obtain'd by ſaving a firm *Cabbage* all the *Winter* in the Conſervatory,

tory, and planting again in *February*: It may ſtand all the *Winter* in the Kitchen-Garden, but the Wet and Froſt muſt be kept off. The Shoots that come out of the Heart of the *Cabbage* produce the beſt Seed, which ſome Years will be fit for gathering by the time of Sowing. *Colliflowers* are ſown when *Cabbage-Seed* is; but the Plants are very tender, and are not kept without a great deal of Care: Some raiſe the Plants on a Hot Bed, as they do the early Sorts, in *February* and *March*.

Early *Cabbage* and *Colliflower* Plants, raiſed in *Autumn* produce *Gabbage*, &c. in *June* following: Thoſe raiſed in the Spring, not before *Auguſt*.

*Campions* are rais'd of Seed ſown in *September*, or of Slips taken from the old Roots in *Auguſt*, ſo as they may have taken Root before *Winter*; for if ſet in the Spring, they run up to flower and die in *Winter*, as the old Stocks do; therefore ſet Slips every Year.

*Camomile*

*Camomile* is propagated of Slips in *March*, or of Seed. Walks are set with it in the Spring, or *September*. The best time to beat or roll is *October*, for then the Ground is Supple.

*Caraways*, their Seeds are sown in the Spring, in a moist rich Soil, and when they are grown a little Height, treat them as Carrots are treated, *viz.* Hoe them if too thick, and let them be about 5 or 6 Inches asunder. The Seeds will be ripe in *September*, or sooner, according as the Year-time is. The Seeds are good for the Stomach, and help Concoction, and are used by Confectioners in Comfits.

*Carrots*, the Seed is procur'd from some of the best *Carrots* of the preceeding Year taken out of the Ground in *November*, and laid up in Sand till *February*, when they are to be set on Beds at about a Foot distance, to run up for Seed, which is fit to gather in *Autumn*. It may be sown in dry light Earth, any time from *Candlemas* to *May-Day*: Rub it well to separate the Seeds: *Lettice*, *Parsnip*, and

and *Radiſh* Seeds may be mix'd with it, two of which are to be pull'd up as ſoon as ready (in *May*;) *Parſnips* are of the ſame ſtanding as they. If they come up too thick, they muſt either be pull'd up to a juſt Thickneſs, (*viz.* the Tops muſt not interfere one with another, if you would have them large) or thin'd with a ſmall *Carrot-Hoe*. The firſt ſown will be pluck'd in *June*.

*Note*, Freſh Ground, unleſs digg'd 2 or 3 times over, is improper; becauſe the lighter the Soil and deeper, the larger the *Carrots* and *Parſnips*. Dung hinders the Roots from running deep, as Clods and Turf in new Ground do.

The uſual way of ſowing is, when the Ground is laid even in digging, to ſow the Seed and rake it in. Some in little Parcels rake the Beds, then ſow the Seeds and cover it by riddling Earth upon them. It lies a Month or 6 Weeks before it appears above Ground. In light ſandy Ground, the Seed is trode in and rak'd after.

There

There are three ſorts; the *Orange*, *Red*, and *Yellow*; but the firſt is moſt eſteemed.

*Cheſnuts* are propagated by planting the Nuts in *February*, in Beds of freſh Earth: ſet in Rills as you do *Kidney-Beans*, and about the ſame Depth, with the Eye uppermoſt, then rake the Earth upon them, let the Rills be 7 or 8 Inches aſunder, and you may ſet 5 or 6 Rills on a Bed. Take care to ſecure the Nuts when ſet from Mice. The Diſtance between *Cheſnut-Beds* ſhould be 2 feet wide. They will appear in *April*, and at two Years end ſet at a greater Diſtance. *Cheſnut-Trees*, as moſt other Trees, are beſt remov'd in *October* or *February*: When you ſet cut for good, be as expeditious as you can, for the Roots wou'd not be long out of the Ground: mind you do not injure them by bruiſing, or the like.

*Caterpillars* are very pernicious to a Garden, often devouring the tender Leaves of *Cabbages*, *Colliflowers*, *Creſſes* and *Turneps*. And I find no better a way to deſtroy them, than to pick them off the Plants and kill them

them. You muſt look over the Beds often, eſpecially in warm Weather when the *Butterflies* do fly abroad.

*Cedars*, are raiſed as Firs, which ſee. To get the Seeds out of the Cones, ſome adviſe to ſplit the Cones, by driving a ſharp piece of Iron through the Centre length-ways, and ſo get at the Seeds. They are Trees of a quick growth; for I am informed of ſome that were planted in 1683, being then but about 3 foot high, and ſome Years agon, two of thoſe were 9 foot in girt, at 2 foot above the Ground, and the Branches of thoſe extended more than 20 foot every way: They do not ſhoot high, but ſpread much.

Some Travellers ſay, that thoſe Cedars which grow on Mount *Lebanus*, are 12 yards about, *i. e.* about the Body of the Tree: And moſt believe they wou'd grow on our Foreſt-Grounds, Heaths, and the like, as well as on Mount *Libanus*, which is generally accounted barren, cold, ſtony Ground.

The Wood of the *Cedar-Tree* is famous for enduring, being Proof againſt the Worm.

It

It is ſaid, not to like Nailing, uſually ſkrinking from the Nails; ſo that Pins of the ſame Wood are preferable to them.

*Celaſtrus*, The *Cardinal's Flower*, not unlike *Canterbury-Bells*, but much tenderer; 'tis commonly planted in Pots fill'd with good light Earth. In *Winter* ſet the Pots within Ground 3 or 4 Inches above the Top, and in cold Weather cover with a Glaſs, which take off when it grows warm. It requires a warm Expoſition, and Flowers in *June*.

*Chardons Spaniſh* are rais'd of Seed ſown in *April* on Beds 4 or 5 Foot Wide, the Earth good and well prepar'd: Make Trenches a Foot wide, and 6 Inches deep, and ſow the Seeds Chequer-wiſe, 5 or 6 in a Hole, and thin to 2 or 3 if all come up; the ſecond ſowing is about a Month after. If the Seeds appear not, after the firſt ſowing, in three Weeks, you muſt ſow again.

They are whiten'd by tying up all the Leaves with 2 or 3 Bands on a dry Day,

and ſome Days after quite cover up with Straw or dry Litter well twiſted about them, to keep the Air from them, except the Top, which is left open: In 18 or 20 Days time they will be whiten'd. All Whitenings muſt be ended before *Winter* approaches. The Seed is rais'd of Plants of the former Year ſet in the Spring. Begin to blanch in *September*.

There is a ſort of *Cellery*, which is called by ſome *Celeriack:* ſow this about the End of *March*, and about *Mid-ſummer* tranſplant, having clear'd the Ground of Weeds, you muſt dig a Trench by a Line, about a Foot wide, and 8 Inches deep, looſening the Earth in the Bottom, and laying it level, and the Earth taken out of the Trench, lay on each Side to earth the Plants with as they grow up. Let the Trenches be a Yard aſunder, and the Plants each 6 Inches. Cut the Tops when you ſet them, and cloſe the Earth to the Roots well, and water till you think they have taken Root. When you draw in the Earth, take care not to cover the Heart

of

of the Plants, and do it in a dry Day; for wet will tend to rot the Plants. Good Seed of this, and other foreign Plants, may be had of Mr. *Stephen Switzer*, in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, or of Mr. *Powel*, in *Holborn*.

You may blanch *Celery* after the ſame Manner.

Let one or two Roots not too much blanch'd, ſtand for Seed, which will be fit to gather about the End of *Auguſt*.

*Cellery* is ſown and manag'd as *Chardoons*, but is little longer in *Whitening*. Remember to blanch no more than you are likely to uſe; becauſe it rots as it ſtands. Set the Plants cloſe together, and then there needs much leſs ſtuff to cover them, than when they are left ſtanding in their old Places at ſuch great Diſtances. Seed is raiſed by tranſplanting ſome Plants in a By-place in the Spring; it is ripe in *Auguſt*. The green Plants abide the Froſt, and will produce Seed.

*Chervill* is multiplied by Seed, and is uſed in *Sallads*, vide *Sallad-Herbs*) ſow a

little every Month, beginning in *February*, to *September*, of which laſt you may expect Seed in *June* following. The Tops, while tender, are uſed only; unleſs you pleaſe to boil the Roots, which are much commended for *Aged Perſons*.

*Cherry-tree* is rais'd by grafting on the *Black-Cherry* Stone Stock; *Dwarfs* for Walls or Palliſades, *&c.* on the *Morella* Stock, *Black Heart*, or the *ſmall, bitter, early Cherry Stock*.

All which Stones are ſet in *November* on a Bed in your Nurſery. The time of *Grafting* is the latter End of *January*, and all *February*; vide *Grafting*. Or by *Inoculation* in *June*, vide *Inoculation*.

*Cherry-trees*, if planted againſt a Wall, ſhould be placed 14 foot aſunder; and ſome plant a Standard between each Dwarf; they being Dwarfs that are ſet againſt the Walls for the moſt part.

In pruning theſe Trees, never ſhorten the ſhoots, becauſe moſt of the Fruit-Buds are on them; lay the Branches along the Wall Horizontally,

Horizontally, and what Vacancies are thereon, endeavour to make them up in the Month of *May*: and in that Month, diſplace all fore-ſhooting Branches; for thoſe, if permitted to grow till Winter, will rob the bearing Branches of their due Nouriſhment. It is better to break off thoſe Fore-ſhoots than to cut them, becauſe *Cheries* are apt to gum when cut, and bear the Knife the worſt of any Fruit-tree.

If you would plant Holts of theſe Trees only, let the Places be defended from the Weſterly Winds, which are ſtrong, and apt to break their tender Branches: This occaſions them to gum, and is very prejudicial to them.

Authors inform us, that *Cherry-Trees* were brought firſt into our Kingdom in the Year of our Lord 55.

The Soil that *Cherry-trees* flouriſh beſt in, is a freſh Hazel loamy Soil. In a gravelly Soil, and a wet one, they will not continue long.

| Sorts of *Cherries.* | When Ripe |
|---|---|
| *Duke* | In June |
| *Flanders* | |
| *Heart* — *Black.* | |
| *Heart* — *Red.* | |
| *Heart* — *White.* | |
| *Lukeward* | |
| *Spaniſh-black* | |
| *Naples Cherries* | |
| *Common Engliſh* | |
| *Carnations, Dwarf* | |
| *Morella* | In *July*, ſometimes ſooner. |
| *Great-Bearer* | |
| *Morocco Cherry* | |
| *Egriot* | |
| *Bigarreux* | |
| *Darking.* | |

*Note*, There are other ſorts call'd by the Place they bear well in. There's the *May-Cherry* ripe in *May*. *Dwarfs* are planted at about

about 12 Foot Diſtance, *Standards* at 22 or 24 Foot, after the ſame way that *Apples* are, vide *Apples*.

*Cions*, either for *Grafting* or *Inoculating*, always take them from a goodly and plentifully-bearing Tree: For if it be from a young Tree, or one which has not yet born Fruit, (though of a moſt excellent Kind) it will be a long time e'er your *Graft* produce any Fruit conſiderable.

*Cions* for *Cherries*, *Pears* and *Plumbs*, cut off in *January*, for *Apples* in *March*, and let them lie ſome days in the Ground before they be uſed.

*Ciſtus Male*, and *Ciſtus Lodon*, their Culture is the ſame: They are rais'd from Seed ſown on a Hot Bed, I preſume, and the Plants muſt be houſed in *Winter*. In *May* they begin to flower, and continue ſo to do till *September*, in which Month it is the ſafeſt, on a dry Day to carry them into the *Conſervatory*.

*Clary* is raiſed from Seed ſown in *March*; tranſplant when big enough, and ſet 8 Inches

aſunder. You may ſhift again at *Michaelmas*, and ſet at a greater Diſtance.

*Colchicum* or *Meadow Saffron*, is propagated by the Roots ſet about the end of *Auguſt*, or in *September*, 4 inches deep. It's Green Leaves put out in the Spring, but the Flowers appear not till *September*. There are ſeveral Sorts, and ſometimes new Faces are produced by ſowing the Seed, as ſoon as it is Ripe.

*Columbines* are rais'd by ſowing the Seed of the beſt Sorts in *April*; they will flower the Year after. In *Auguſt* the Seed will be Ripe, in which Month you may ſow them alſo: ſome accounting that the fitter Seaſon.

*Convelvulus*, there are ſeveral Sorts of this Flower, which are ſown to cover Arbours, Paliſades, *&c.* in the Spring on an Hot-bed; as ſoon as big enough, tranſplant, and ſet Sticks for them to run about; ſome of them may be rais'd on a Bed of fine dryiſh Earth in *April*.

*Coriander*

*Coriander* is ſown in Gardens and Fields, upon the Account of the Seeds, in the Month of *February*, on freſh light Ground, when they are come up, they are to be hoed as *Carrots*, to the Diſtance of 4 or 5 Inches aſunder, and kept clean from Weeds: ſo ordered, they will produce Seed in plenty.

*Corn-flag*, in Latin *Gladiolus*, of ſeveral Colours, they are rais'd of Off-ſets ſet in *September*, in all Soils almoſt; and increaſe very much.

*Corn-Sallet*, a ſort of *Lettuce*, is ſown in *Auguſt*, and will abide the *Winter*: Or you may ſow it *January* or *February*.

*Cortuſa Matthioli*, *Bear's Sanicle*, is raiſed of Seed, and has the ſame Culture as *Celaſtrus*, which ſee; this flowers in *April*.

*Cowſlips*, alias *Polianthus*'s, may be rais'd of Seed, which is ripe in *Auguſt*, or ſooner. Make a Bed of good Earth, and ſow the Seeds in *September*, they will come up at Spring, and in *Auguſt* following you may tranſplant, to flower in *March* and *April*.

There are ſeveral ſorts, both ſingle and Double, and every ſowing produces new Variety.

*Creſſes*, are to be ſown every Month from *Candlemas* to *Michaelmas*, in Rows very thick. The ſorts ſold by the Seedeſmen are the *Common*, the *broad-leav'd*, and the *curl'd Creſſes*. The *Indian Creſs*, alias *Naſturtium*, or *Capuchin Capers*, are rais'd on a Hot Bed in *March*, or in good Earth in *April*. They muſt be tranſplanted along by ſome Wall or Tree, upon which they will run, if well water'd. The Buds before they flower, are good to pickle in Vinegar: The flowers are us'd in cold *Sallads*. Gather the Seed, which will fall off as ſoon as Ripe; 'tis ribb'd, and of a Pyramidal Figure.

*Crocus*'s, of ſeveral Sorts and Colours, all which may be rais'd of Seed ſown in *September*, in Earth neither too Fat, nor too Poor, expos'd to the Sun. The time of tranſplanting is the latter end of *July*, into ſuch Soil as they were ſown in. They flower in *February*.

*Crown*

*Crown Imperial*, ſeveral Kinds, they are commonly propagated from the Bulbs which are diſplanted in *June*, and kept out of the Ground till *Auguſt*. They require good rich Earth, and will languiſh in a dry Soil. Some are rais'd of Seed ſown in *Auguſt*, but it is a tedious Way. They flower in *March* and *April*.

*Cives* are multiplied only by Off-ſets in the *Spring* or *Autumn*, and the Leaves us'd in *Sallads*.

*Cucumbers*, the firſt are ſown, firſt ſteeping the Seeds in Milk for a Day, in *February*, and ſo on to the middle of *May*, on Hot Beds, and tranſplanted as ſoon as they are fit. In *May* they will ſprout in cold Earth. They come in early or late according as they were ſown. Wet is prejudicial to the Seed, when new ſown, often rotting it; but helps the Plants to ſhoot, and is requir'd frequently in dry *Summers*. *April* is the Time for tranſplanting either to Ridges (in wet Seaſons well prepar'd; *(i. e.)* the Natural Earth taken away, and the Trench

fill'd with Horſe-Dung, that has been thrown upon an Heap to heat, then cover'd with a little fine Earth 4 Inches thick: Or in Holes (in dry *Summers*) fill'd with Dung almoſt, and cover'd with Earth; (the Holes are to contain the Water you give the Plants ſet in them.) Remember to ſkreen the newly-ſhifted Plants from the Sun for a few Days, till they have taken Root: Save ſome of the earlieſt for Seed.

An experienced Gardiner gives this Advice about ſaving *Cucumbers* for pickling.

In *May*, when the Weather is ſettled, dig up ſquare Holes at about 40 Inches diſtance from one another, and having put ſome good Manure into each Hole, and cover'd that with fine Earth 3 or 4 Inches thick, put 8 or 9 Seeds into the Middle of each Hole, thoſe cover about half an Inch; and if the Weather is dry, water each Hole being made in the Form of a Baſon, when the Seeds were ſet, 2 or 3 Days after.

In five or ſix Days, if the Weather be good the *Cucumbers* will appear, which you muſt

muſt ſecure from Sparrows, who are very fond of the young Heads. In about a Week they will be out of Danger. Water often if the Summer be dry, and draw the Earth to the Plants with a Hoe. To gather 2 or 3000 Picklers, it is neceſſary to have 60 or 70 Holes.

Some eat them ſliced with Vinegar, Salt, Pepper, and a little Oil; others ſlice an Onion to correct the Crudity; otherwiſe uſe Oil, Vinegar, and Sugar.

*Curran-tree*, is propagated by Slips from an old Root any Time from the Fall of the Leaf to the End of *February*. Plant at the Diſtance of 3 or 4 Foot, or more, if you would have the Trees grow large; but the longer they ſtand, the ſmaller the Fruit will be; the youngeſt Shoots bearing the largeſt Berries. Some cut out all the old Wood, and retain only the young; or tranſplant young Slips every 3 or 4 Years. There are three Sorts, the *White*, *Red*, and *Black*, not very common.

*Curran-*

*Curran-trees* in Eſpaliers ſhould be 8 Foot aſunder.

*Cyclamens*, are raiſed of Seed which we ſow as ſoon as it is ripe in Boxes, and at two Years end tranſplant. There are two Sorts, the *Vernal* and the *Autumnal*: The *Vernal* is ſown in the Spring, and the *Autumnal* in *Autumn*. They form firſt their Bulbs, then their Flowers. In Planting ſet them not above 2 Inches deep, and about 8 or 9 Inches aſunder: The *Autumnal* delights in a little Shade; the *Vernal* in an airy Place. If you propagate from the Roots, do it in *June* or *July*, or before the Time of their blowing.

*Cypreſs-tree*, may be raiſed of Seeds, firſt ſteep'd till it ſwell, in the Month *October*, in light Ground; cover handſomly, and as ſoon as they appear, ſecure from the Froſt; and if you ſow not before *March*, guard off the *Summer*-Heats. Keep them clean from Weeds. *March* is the Time both for tranſplanting and clipping, if warm; if 'tis cold, defer the latter Operation till *April* or *May*, after Rain.

*Cytiſus*,

*Cytiſus*, is a tender Plant, and is propagated by Slips taken off in *June*, and ſet in a moiſt Place, in the Shade. It bloſſoms in *May*, and muſt be hous'd in *November*.

*Daiſies*, thoſe planted in Gardens are uſually propagated by parting the Roots in *Autumn*: They would not be ſet in Places too much expos'd to the Sun. You may plant them for Edgings, in a poor Soil; and tranſplant every Year to have them keep their Colour.

*Daffodils*, of ſeveral Sorts, are taken up in *June*, and kept dry till *September*; then ſet in vacant Places at the out-ſides of the Garden. If you are minded to produce new Faces, ſow the Seeds in *September*, and in 2 or 3 Years the Bulbs will be formed for tranſplanting.

*Dens Caninus*, or *Dog's-Tooth Violet*, is a kind of *Satyrion*, is increas'd by its Roots planted in *Auguſt* in freſh Earth, not dung'd.

Wet is prejudicial to the newly planted Bulb, and often rots it. It would not continue long out of the Ground, as ſome other *Bulbous Roots* will.

*Dittany*,

*Dittany*, is a Plant that abides Hardſhip, and may be propagated either by the Roots in *March*, or by its Seed ſown in rich Earth, about the Beginning of *September*: Take care you do not loſe it; therefore cut off the Pods in *Auguſt*, before they open. There are *Red*, *White*, and *Aſh-colour'd* Flowers, which appear in *June*.

## Of *Dungs* and *Compoſts*.

*Dungs* have two Properties; the one is to produce a certain ſenſible Heat, which they do when freſh: The other Property is to fatten the Earth, and to render it more fruitful.

*Hogs-dung* is ſaid by ſome to be the fatteſt, and moſt beneficial of all, eſpecially for Fruit-trees, Pears, and Apples, in a light Soil.

*Human Dung* is a great Improver of all cold and ſour Earths.

A *French* Writer ſays, if a Tree produces yellow Leaves, before they ought to be

ſo

ſo coloured, with a Sign of its Decay, ſpread the Dung of *Pidgeons*, about an Inch thick, at the Foot of the Tree, and let it lie till *March*; then dig it in.

*Cows-dung* is the beſt for moſt Sorts of Flowers, if throughly rotten and dried, to get Worms, *&c.* out of it; then beat it ſmall, and mix with good Earth.

*Dears-dung*, where it may be had, is a very good Mixture for tender Plants, much of the Nature of *Cows*.

*Horſe-dung* is chiefly uſed for Hot-Beds, Plants of quick Growth, and may do well enough for Flowers, when rotten, and treated as the *Cows-dung*, or mixed with it and good Mold.

*Pidgeons-dung*, as well as of *Poultry*, after its firſt Heat is over, is very proper for *Aſparagus*, *Strawberries*, *&c.* if mix'd with good Mold, and for the *Figtree* and ſuch like *Exoticks*.

*Pond-Mud*, the ſtiff Part of it is very good for light Ground, and the ſandy Part for ſtiff.

*Saw-*

*Saw-duſt*, when rotten is very proper; but eſpecially *Willow-Earth*, for fibrous-rooted Flowers, as *Auricula*'s, &c.

*Sheeps-dung*, is of the ſame Nature with *Deers*, and is commended by ſome Floriſts, when we are forc'd to tranſplant good Flowers in Summer, manag'd thus; put it into ſo much Water, as by ſtirring may turn it to Pap, and when diſſolv'd, mix it with fine-ſifted Earth above 4 or 5 times the Quantity, in which Compoſition plant; it adheres to the Plant, keeping it cool and moiſt, and cauſes it to thrive, as well as if it had been planted in its proper Seaſon. For want of *Sheeps*, you may uſe *Cows-dung*.

*Straw*, well rotten and mix'd with Earth, is good for fibrous-rooted Flowers, as *Anemonies*, &c.

*Dwarf-Trees* are planted at 12 Foot Diſtance, eſpecially *Pears*, with a *Dwarf-Apple* or *Cherry* between, and are order'd in the Planting as Apple-Standards, *&c.* For the moſt Part we let the *Grafts* of *Dwarfs* ſtand till the third Year, but remove thoſe of Standards

Standards after the ſecond. What I would have you underſtand by ordering is, that *Dwarfs* muſt be prun'd both Roots and Head before they be planted, and ſet in newly-trench'd Ground about half a Foot deep; for by the Time the Earth is well ſettled, and the Holes filled up, they will be a full Foot in the Ground: Never plant deeper.

*Dwarf-Apples* are the *Red Pinnin*, *Kentiſh Pippin*, *Grey Pippin*, *Golden Pippin*, *Bardin Rambour*, *Pome-Apis*, *Red* and *White Calvile*.

The Figure of a *Dwarf-Tree* is generally more regarded by ſome Pruners, than the Fruit it ought to bear; but remember this, that in the Management of *Dwarf-Pears*, keep your Trees conſtantly in young Wood, and be aſſured, that all Branches of more than three Years old, are unprofitable, unleſs they are ſuch as the young Shoots ſpring from.

*Dwarf-*

*Dwarf-Pears* are of three Seasons, *Summer*, *Autumnal*, *Winter*.

Summer.

*Bergamot*
*Petit Muscat*
*Petit Blanquet*
*Cuisse Madame*
*Rousselet de Reims*
*Cassolette*
*Boncretien*

Autumnal.

*Bergamot de Busy*
*Brute de Bonne*
*Messire Jean*
*The Grey Sugar Pear*
*Autumn Bergamot*
*Vermilian*
*Red Butter Pear*

Winter.

Winter.

*Vergoleuſe*
*Colmart*
*Ambrette*
*Ruſſeline*
*Eaſter Bergamot*
*Bonchretien*
*Dry Martin*

*N. B.* There are other Sorts, but theſe may ſuffice as a Specimen to the leſs-knowing, and if his Curioſity leads him farther, the Nurſery-Man will readily inform him of what Sorts he has beſides.

*Earths.*

*Clay-Ground* requires often digging and throwing into Ridges, that the Sun and Froſts render it lighter: Sand likewiſe taken out of Brooks muſt be mixed with the Soil, and alſo old *Thatch*, *Turf-Aſhes*, *Lime*, *Saw-*

*Sawduſt*, *rotten Wood*, with *Cows-dung*, well rotted, eſpecially where you deſign to plant Flowers.

*Chalky Land* ſhould have the ſame Treatment, being naturally Cold; though not ſo frequently.

*Marly Land* is meliorated by frequent digging, and warm and light Compoſts.

*Sandy Ground* is beſt improv'd by dunging with *Pond-mud*, *Cows-dung*, &c. and is the propereſt Soil for Gardens.

The Quality of the *Earth*, where a Garden is deſigned, may be known by the Smell and Taſte; if you'll infuſe an Handful or two of it in Water, for 8 or 10 Hours, you'll eaſily find it out by the Taſte of the Water; and if it be bad, you may be aſſured the Fruit and Plants will be tainted with it.

*Earwigs*, a pernicious Enemy to Flowers, *&c.* are deſtroyed by ſetting Hooves of *Neats-feet* on the Sticks you tie your Flowers to, in *June* and *July*, which they will go into

to for Shade about Noon, then take and ſhake them out.

*Edgings*, for your Knots and Borders, are of *Dwarf-Box*, (vide *Box.*) *Hyſſop* either ſown, or Slips ſet in *March* and *April*, *Thyme* of ſeveral Sorts, *Germander*, *Marjoram*, *Lavender*, *Rue*, *Roſemary*, *Periwingle*, *Violets*, ſet then; but theſe Nine require to be clip'd often. *Pinks*, *Thrift* and *Savoury*; but theſe are apt to die and leave Gaps in your Edgings. Never clip any of your Herbs after *Bartholomew-tide*, nor let your laſt clipping be very near, for that endangers them in the Winter following.

*Endive White*, or *Succory*, are very ſeldom ſown before *Mid-May*, very thin, in order to be whiten'd where they grow; but thoſe that are for Winter ſpending are not ſown before *Auguſt*, on Beds of 4 or 5 Foot wide; ſow them by a Line, and thin them, if too near together: Water often, if the Seaſon is dry. In *September*, towards the End, begin to whiten it thus. Plant the Stocks near together, and tie them with 2 or 3 Bands, according

cording as they are in Height, and in twenty Days they will be whiten'd. When Froſt comes, cut it cloſe to the *Earth*, then cover with Plenty of Long Dung; by which Means it being forced to ſpring up in Obſcurity, its Shoots grow *White* and *Tender*. Some do it more neatly, by ſetting Props from Side to Side, to keep the Dung from touching it, and it will ſhoot up in the ſame Manner, under ſuch hollow Covering as well as a cloſer, if you take Care to ſtop up the Paſſages on all Sides, that no Light or Air get in. To have it long, tranſplant ſome of it into your *Conſervatory* in Winter: And for Seed you muſt let it continue Green, and in *June* it runs up to Seed. The *Wild Endive* is ſown any Time from *March*, to have the Plants ſtrong for *Whitening* before Winter. *Endive*, that is blanched in Summer, either where it was ſown, or on the Bed it is tranſplanted to, ſhould be a Foot one Plant off of another, and in a ſtraight Line.

*Eſculents*

*Eſculents* or *Roots*, and *Plants* for Food, which are ſold by the *Seedſmen* are,

*Aſparagus* { Common, Dutch &, Spaniſh.
*Alexander*
*Artichoaks*
*Beet* { Red, White
*Carrot* { Orange, Red, Yellow
*Carduus Mariæ*
*Cabbage*
*Colliflower*
*Roccombo*
*Saſſify*
*Shallot*
*Scorzonera*
*Skerret*
*Cardon*
*Cellery*
*Endive* { Plain, Curl'd
*Fennel*, Italian
*Garlick*
*Potato*
*Parſnip*
*Radiſh* { Black, London, Sandwich, White
*Rampions*
*Succory*
*Turnep* { Long, Round, Yellow

*Elms* us'd in Walks and Groves may be rais'd of Seed ſown in *September*; let that Part of your Nurſery be the looſeſt and moſt tractable Ground, and when you have drawn out your Beds, give them a Covering of an Inch in Thickneſs of the Hot-Bed Mold; after that ſow the Seed as diſtinctly as you can, or in Drills, having firſt ſteept it till it ſwells in River Water; then cover it handſomely, and keep the Bed clear of Weeds. When the Plants are 8 or 10 Foot high, ſet them out at about 15 Foot aſunder, and not above half a Foot deep in the Earth. The moſt ſpreading are the beſt and handſomeſt in Walks.

*Eringo* is raiſed of Seed in *September*, ſown thin in light rich Ground, (if you deſign to have it grow there without Tranſplantation) keep the Weeds off and give it due Watering, eſpecially in Hot Weather.

*Eſpaliers* are Hedges of Fruit-Trees planted to encompaſs the Parts of a Kitchen Garden, which, when handſomely managed, are of

of great Service in ſheltering the Plants ſet in thoſe Parts; and beſides, are both profitable and beautiful.

The Trees planted for *Eſpaliers*, are *Pears*, *Apples*, *Plumbs*, &c.

*Pears* for *Eſpaliers*, are the *Blanquett*, *Summer Boncretien*, *Hambden*'s *Bergamot*, *Buerr du Roy*, *St. Michael*, *L. Marquis*, *Monſieur John*, *Creſſane*, and ſome others; and are to be ſet at 12 Foot diſtance. Bend down every Branch towards the Ground, that will come into the Line of the *Eſpalier*, and cut away the reſt, ſuffering none to ſtand upright, for that will deprive the others of their Nouriſhment. Tie the Shoots of the planted Trees to ſhort Stakes the firſt Year; the ſecond Year ſet Poles of 14 or 15 Foot in length, and about 2 or 3 Foot aſunder, or leſs, that you may not want to tie the Shoots to.

To prune *Eſpalier Pear-trees*, keep no Wood, except the main Branch, or leading ones, that is above 4 Years old. And when you lay in any large Shoots, leave them

their Length and they will produce bearing Branches, which are for the moſt Part of the ſecond and third Year.

*Apples* for *Eſpaliers*, are the *Golden Pippin*, *Nonparel*, *Renette*, *Aromatick Pippen*, *Holland Pippin*, *Wheeler*'s *Ruſſet*, and other Sorts of *Ruſſettings*. *Apples* are planted, and likewiſe *Pears*, in *October*. Aſh Poles will abide in the Ground as long as any.

There are croſs Poles to be nail'd on the Top of the upright ones, and ſlenderer than the Standard Poles all the Way down, at 2 or 3 Foot diſtance, or leſs. *Rock* or *Fir Laths* are not amiſs, and to theſe the Branches are to be tied with Oſiers, or ſome ſuch Thing.

Some plant *Pears* and *Apples* alternately.

If you plant Standards of any Sorts in an *Eſpalier*, they ſhould be kept in a Pyramidal Figure above the *Eſpalier*, and not be ſuffer'd to ſpread in a wild Manner. Or you may cut them in the Faſhion of a Fan, the Side next the Walk, and let the other grow at its Liberty, which will certainly be a Means of giving more Fruit.

*Peaches*

*Peaches* as well as *Plumbs* may be planted in *Eſpaliers*, and ſo may *Nectarines*; the *Anne-Peach*, and thoſe Sorts that come in as late as the *Newington*, are proper for theſe *Plantations*. You prune theſe ſet in the *Eſpalier* as you do againſt the Wall.

Some plant *Abricots* therein, as the *Roman*, the *Orange*, and the *Turkey* Sort: Alſo *Cherries* and ſome *Vines*.

The Width of the Walks in large Gardens next *Eſpaliers*, ſhould be 14 or 15 Foot. Let the Lines the Trees are planted in, incline *Eaſterly* or *Weſterly*, that they may have the Benefit of the Morning and Evening Sun.

*Eſpaliers* are found to be very advantageous for Fruit; it being generally better taſted than that which grows on *Dwarf-trees*; and beſides this Advantage, they take but up a little Room in a Garden.

*Fœnugreek* is a Plant that may be propagated by ſowing the Seed about the Beginning of *March*, on a light Soil. When they come up, thin to about 4 or 5 Inches diſtance. Keep clean from Weeds. The Seeds will be ripe in *September*, or ſooner.

*Fences* for Gardens, the beſt are thoſe that are made of Stone or Brick, which ſhould be 10 or 12 Foot high; but if you cannot afford to have ſuch *Fences*, you may make *Fences* of the *White Thorn*, *Holly*, the *Black Thorn*, and *Crab*; by either planting Sets in *February*, or ſowing the *Haws* or *Berries*.

Upon dry ſandy Banks you may plant *French Furs*, or ſow their Seeds in *March*: Keep them clear of Weeds, and clip in moiſt Weather; let them not run too high.

You may alſo make *Fences* of *Elder Sticks*, ſet ſlope-wiſe in your Banks, ſo as to make *Chequer-work*, and they will produce a Fence as ſoon as any Thing.

For middle *Fences* in a Garden, the *Yew* is a very ſenſible, governable, and durable Plant.

For ſurrounding *Wilderneſs* Quarters, *Elm*, *Lime*, *Horn-bean*, *Beech*, and *Birch*, are very proper.

*Fennel* is ſown in *March*; but if you let any of the preceding ſtand till its Seed is ripe, which is uſually in *September*, you cannot be

ſo

ſo careful, but that ſome will ſhake off and prevent your ſowing it. The old Roots put out freſh Shoots every Spring. The tender Leaves and Tuft, being mix'd, are eaten with *Vinegar*, or *Oil* and *Pepper*. The Stalks when young are peel'd and ſlit long-wiſe, and eaten with *Oil*, *Vinegar*, *Salt*, and *Pepper*. Take care of the Green Worm that is often met withal in the Stalks.

*Fig-tree*, the Sorts that are planted in *England*, are the *Blue*, *Dwarf*, *Purple*, *Scio*, and *Yellow*, againſt Walls moſt expos'd to the Sun, or in Caſes. They are propagated by laying in *March*, (peg down a young Branch, about half a Foot deep, or not ſo much, and it will be fit to be taken off in a Year) and in *March* a Year after, you may plant your Layers. The Dung of *Poultry*, mix'd with ſome rich Mold, is a very proper Compoſt for the *Figtree*. Water well after ſetting, and as you ſee occaſion, till *May*; when you muſt do it once every Week; in *June* almoſt every Day, eſpecially thoſe planted in Caſes. In *June* or *July* you have the firſt Fruit; the ſecond Crop in *September*.

The beſt Soil for *Figs* in *England*, is a gravelly, chalky, or ſtony Soil; for altho' a ſtrong Soil will produce vigorous Branches and large Leaves, yet the Fruit will neither be ſo plentiful, nor ſo well taſted, as that which grows on a poor and dry Soil.

*Fig-trees* ſhould be always ſet in an open Place, not under other Trees, nor under the Shade of Buildings. The *Fig-trees* planted for Standards in the open Air, need little Management. *Michaelmas* is found to be the beſt Time of pruning *Fig-trees* againſt Walls; and in doing that Work, mind theſe Things. *Firſt*, To have a Supply of young Branches in every Part of the Tree. *Secondly*, Not to cut any of the Shoots of the laſt two Years, which only produce Fruit. *Thirdly*, To nail the Fruit Branches in Winter cloſe to the Wall, which is a Means to ſave them from Froſt. *Fourthly*, To lay the old Branches not thicker than 10 or 12 Inches aſunder. And, *Fifthly*, In order to get young Branches, ſtop the leading Bud of the young vigorous Shoots in *April*, or the Beginning of *May*.

To

To ripen *Figs*, *Put in a Drop of Oil Olive into the Eye or Bloſſom of the Fig.*

I had almoſt forgot to tell you to let thoſe planted by Walls have ſome Liberty, and not be cloſe tack'd thereto, as other Wall-trees are, but rather upheld by Poles faſten'd to the Wall: In Winter you may put them nearer the Walls, and take care to defend 'em from the Cold, and ſo to do from *October* to *April*, or near it. You may take off all the Suckers every Winter from the Foot near the Root, and plant them in a Trench near a Wall, and cover; theſe will furniſh you with Store.

Never let *Fig-trees* grow high; therefore the new thick Branches ought to be ſhortned to a Foot or thereabout, and the Bud at the end of the Branch in the Spring to be broken off; the ſame Courſe in pinching Buds in Summer is alſo profitable; cut off the weakeſt Branches, becauſe the thick and ſtrongeſt always bear. A Layer, when planted, muſt be cut to the length of a Foot above its Roots, and ſet in a Caſe or Basket of 6 Inches ſquare, and put into an Hot-Bed, if you would have it make vigorous Shoots.

*Finochia* or *Italian Fennel*, is a Plant that has not been long known in *England*, and is esteemed as a great Rarity; its Properties are these, it exhilirates the Spirits, refines the Blood, and strengthens the Stomach. The Seeds brought from *Italy* are the best; for those sav'd in *England* are apt to degenerate. Begin to sow in *February* in a warm Scituation, and in a dry Soil. Dig your Ground well, and make Rills or Lines, in which sow the Seeds 3 or 4 Inches asunder, and each Rill near half a Yard distant. When the Plants appear which they will in about a Month, take care to keep clean from Weeds. It is to be blanch'd as *Cellery* is, sometime before its us'd. Blanch with *Sandy Earth*, and not with dungy, which is apt to make it canker.

When you use it, cut off the long Roots, and the Fibres, preserving the Knob with great Care; next pare off all the outside of the Root and Leaves, leaving only the Heart. It is said the *Italians* eat the blanch'd Roots with *Pepper*, *Oil* and *Vinegar*. Others eat it only with Salt.

You

You may ſow a ſecond Crop about a Month after the firſt, and ſo continue ſowing every Month till *July*; after which Time it will be too late to ſow the Seed.

You may ſow it on a moiſture Soil in *April* and *May*. A ſmall Bed of it will be enough for a middling Family.

*Fir-tree* may be rais'd of Seeds ſown in *March* or *September*. The Seeds are in the Cones, which lay by till the Time of ſowing, and then lay before a gentle Fire, and they will open, which ſow immediately, that is, in a few Days: Cover the Ground, to prevent the Seeds from being pick'd up by Birds, and the Ground from drying too much, which will hinder the ſprouting: The Covering, if not too thick, may be ſuffer'd to lie to keep the young Plants from being ſcorch'd by the Sun. The Winter following lay Litter about them to keep off the Froſts. Remove at 3 Years end, and ſet at about 10 or 12 Foot diſtance. Set Stakes to keep the Wind from prejudicing them, to which tie them

with Straw or Hay-bands. A gravelly Soil or chalky one, is proper to plant them in.

The uſual Way of raiſing *Firs* in ſmall Parcels, is in ſhallow Tubs of 8 or 9 Inches deep, and of what length you pleaſe. Bore Holes in the Bottom of them, to let out the ſuperfluous Moiſture, and lay ſmall Stones next the bottom to keep in the Earth: Untried Earth from Paſture Ground, of a mellowiſh Nature, or not too ſtiff, is a proper Soil to ſow them in; fill the Tubs, and ſmooth the Earth, then ſow the Seeds about the End of *September*, and cover a Quarter of an Inch thick with the ſame Mold. Tubs are uſed for raiſing theſe Seeds, becauſe they may be remov'd into the Shade when the Sun grows hot, and again into the Sun in colder Weather. Seeds of a Year or two old are the beſt. The Sorts rais'd commonly in our Nation are,

The *Cyprus* Fir,
The *Silver* Fir,
*Norway Fir*,
*Scotch* Fir,

*Pinaſter*,

*Pinaſter*, and
*Great Pine*,
*New-England Fir*.

The beſt time for removing them is *January* or *February*. You may clip it, if you would have it grow thick like a *Cypreſs*; do that in *March*.

*Flowers*, a Catalogue of them, for every Month in the Year.

*January*.

In this Month blow,

The Single *Anemonies*
Winter *Cyclamens*
*Snow Drops*
*Primroſes*.

*February*

Now Blow,

*Perſian Iris*
*Crocus*'s

*Hepatica*'s

*Hepatica*'s
Yellow *Gilliflowers*
*Primroſes* and *Anemonies*
*Mezerion Tree.*

*March.*

*Bulbous Iris*'*s*
*Polianthus*'s
*Cyclamens Hepatica*'s
*Daffodils*, *Violets*
*Hyacinths*
*Jonquils*
*Auricula*'s
Some of the two preceding Months

*April.*

*Dazies* and *Hepatica*'s
*Iris*'s, *Keiri* or *Wall-flower*
*Roſemary*
*Panſies*, *Ranuncula*'s
*Polianthus*'s *Auricula*'s
*Tulips*, *Gentianella*'s
*Crown Imperial*

*Double*

*Double Paradiſe*
*Syringa*'s, *Fritillaries*
*Lauruſtinus Tree*,
*Star of Bethelem*,
*Marſh Marigold.*

*May.*

*Columbines* and *Tulips*
*Peonies*
Double *Jonquils*
*Ranuncula*'s
*Aſphodels*
Yellow *Lilly*
*Lychnis*
*Orchis*, *Pinks*
*Roſes* { Common, Cinnamon, and Gilder.
*Rockets*
*Veronica*'s
*Stock-Gilly-Flowers*
*Star-flower*
*Chalcedons*
*Crowfoot*
*Martagon*

*Bee-flowers*

*Bee-flowers*
*Campanella's*
*Honey Suckles*
*Bugloſs, Moly*
*Cyannus's*
*Cytiſus*
*Chamæ-iris*
*Iris's, or Flower de Luce's.*

*June.*

*Snap-Dragons*
*Amaranthus's*
*Antirchinum*
*Campanula*
*Convolvulus*
*Lynchnis, Pinks*
*Naſturtium Ind.*
*Fraxinella*
*Jaſmines, Honey Suckles*
*Carnations, Panſies*
*Roſes, Campions*
*Poppies, Marigolds*
*Stock-Gilliflowers*
*Corn-flag Satyrions*

*Hollyhocks*

*Hollyhocks*
*Tube-roſes*
*Digitalis* or *Foxgloves*
*Monks-hood,*
*Candy-Tufts.*

## *July.*

Several of the laſt Month.

*Baſils*
*Geranium's*
*Gladiolus*
*July-flowers,* all ſorts
*Clematis,* or *Virgin's-Bower*
*African Marigolds*
*Thlaſpi Creticum*
*Veronica, Lark-heels*
*Lupines, Scabious*
*Marvel of Peru*
*Lobel's Catchflies*
*Lillies* of all ſorts
*Apples of Love*
*Marigolds*
*Everlaſting Pea*

*Sweet*

*Sweet Smelling Pea*
*Female Balſams*
*Dittany*
*Scarlet Beans*
*Oleanders*
*Paſſion-flower*
*Cardinal-flower*
*Sun-flower*
*Thorn-Apple*
*Valerian.*

## *Auguſt.*

### Several of the laſt Month.

*Colchicum*
*Autumnial Hyacinths*
*Belvederes,*

And in July
*Ranuncula's*
*Cyclamens*
*Amaranthus's*
*Starwort*
*Nigella* Monthly *Roſes*

*Hellebore*

*Hellebore*
*Jaſmines*
The *Mallow-Tree.*

*September.*

*Amomum Plinii.*

Several of the preceding Months.

*Love-Apples*
*Moly, Colchicums*
*Garnſey Lilly*
*Indian Pinks*
*Æthiopick Apples*
*Span. Jaſmine*
*Muſk Roſe.*

*October.*

*Panſies*
*Amomus* } And ſeveral of the preceding Months.
*Helitropes*
*Arbutus.*

*November*

*November.*

*Anemonies*, Single
Winter *Cyclamens*
*Panſies*
*Dazies*
*Snap-Dragons*
Some *Stock Gilliflowers.*

*December.*

Thoſe of the foregoing Months.

*N. B.* Some of the above-nam'd Flowers blow ſooner or later, according as the Soil they grow in is, or the time they were planted at.

*Fox-gloves* or *Digitalis* may be rais'd of Seed in *April*. The Seedling-Plant will be fit to remove in *September* following. You may ſplit the old Roots as you do *Carnations*. They require watering often in Hot Weather.

*Fraximella*

*Fraxinella* is a ſort of *Dittany*, and is propagated either by the Seed ſown in light Ground in *Auguſt*, (cover thoſe that come up in Cold Weather with long Straw, or dry Dung) which will be big enough to be tranſplanted the *April* following; it will require Water in Hot Weather: Or from the Roots ſet in *March*.

*French Honey Suckles*, are either with *Red*, *White*, or *Purple* Flowers: they are all propagated by ſowing the Seeds in *April* in a Bed of light freſh Earth. When the Plants are grown to ſome Bigneſs, tranſplant into other Beds of like Earth, in an open expoſure: Set about 10 Inches aſunder or more: they flower in *June* and *July*, and the Seed is ripe in *Auguſt*.

*Fritillaria* or *Chequer'd Lillie* grows beſt in Pots fill'd with Fat Earth, being ſet about 3 Inches deep. It loves to be cool, and when the Seaſon is hot, requires proper watering. The Bulbs are diſplanted in *Auguſt*; they will not abide long out of the Earth. Its Seeds are ſown in the ſame Month thus: Take away the Earth from the Bed you deſign

ſign to ſow them on about 4 Inches, then lay flat Stones or Tiles all over the remaining Earth, fill up again with fine ſifted Mold, then ſow the Seed of your choiceſt Flowers not too thick, an Inch aſunder, then riddle more of the richeſt Mold upon them, half an Inch thick. The Stones make the Bulbs grow bigger, when they are hinder'd from ſtriking deep into the Earth.

*Garlick* is either ſet (I mean its Cloves) in *February* or *March*; or its Seed ſown in good rich Soil. About the End of *June* tie the Leaves in Knots, which will make it head and prevent their Spindling; it may be taken up in *Auguſt*.

*Garnſey Lilly* delights in a warm rich Sandy Soil, and is propagated by its Bulbs, or Off-ſets from the Bulbs ſet in *April*, in ſome Corner, where it may be expoſed to the Sun.

*Gelder Roſes* is increaſed by its Suckers ſet in *October* or *November*.

The beſt Time of remove *Gelder Roſe Trees*, is the latter End of *September*: they will grow in cold Expoſitions and Soils, where

where few other Shrubs will. They flower in *May* and continue till *June*.

*Gentianella* is uſually propagated by parting the Roots in *March*. Some ſet it as an Edging all along the Borders.

*Gilliflowers*, or *July-flowers*, from the Month they uſually blow in, are increas'd by laying thus: Firſt trim the ſlip, that you deſign to lay, and top it; then cut it half through from one of the middle Joints to the next Joint toward you, (having provided yourſelf with hooked Sticks, and ſome good Earth to cover the Cut withal) leaving length ſufficient for pegging down: If you lightned the Earth about the Root firſt, it might be as well, then peg it down ſo as that the ſlit may open; deal gently with it, that you break it not off from the Root, after that Earth it up, and water it then, and as often as you ſee Occaſion. This work is done from *Mid-June* to *Lammas*. In a Month or 6 Weeks after, if well-water'd or Rain happen, they will have taken Root, and may be taken off and planted either in Beds or Pots; but never where an old one ſtood, unleſs

unleſs you renew the Earth. Plant your Layers not too deep, which deſtroys them.

In ordering them after; they delight in light Earth, *Ox* and *Cow-Dung* well rotted and mix'd with it, one part *Manure* to two of Earth, in which plant the Layers. Mr. *Gilbert* ſays, *Rotten Tanners Rubbiſh* converted into Earth, and laid to ſweeten three Months, and *rotten Wood-Pile Earth*, and the *Rubbiſh* of old Walls, with a little old decay'd *Lime* mix'd well together in this Proportion,

*Tanners Rubbiſh* 1 Barrowful
*Wood-Pile Earth* 4 Barrowsful
*Old Lime* a quarter of a Peck,

is an excellent Compoſt, and a great Secret. Let not all the *Spindles* remain; 2 or 3 are ſufficient, which you muſt tie to ſome Sticks, elſe the Wind will break them off.

You muſt not leave too many, becauſe they will weaken the *Mother Spindle*; ſo that the Flowers will not be ſo large, as you may expect. If you deſire large Flowers, you muſt

muſt nip off all the ſmall Buds, which deprive the great Ones of their due Nouriſhment; but too few great ones left, they often burſt the Pods, being loaded with ſuperfluous Nouriſhment, eſpecially the round podded Flowers; in the long podded you may clip off more, that Kind keeping within their Pod the better.

If no more than one *Spindle* be on a Root, the beſt way will be to nip it quite off, to preſerve the Root, and not ſuffer it to flower.

When your Flowers break the Pod, you may conclude, they have too much Sun, or that the Soil is too rich: for that Reaſon, Experience tells us, to plant ſuch Flowers where they may have the Sun till ten or eleven in the Morning, or from two in the Afternoon, and make the Bed, or the Earth in the Pots (which may be remov'd into any Expoſition) poorer with ſandy Soil, Rubbiſh of Walls or the like.

Wet in Winter is as prejudicial to this Flower, as it is beneficial in Summer, for it will abide the Froſts better than Rains.

The Earth about your *Gilliflowers* ought to be renew'd every Year, eſpecially in the Beds. Let the Pots wherein you ſet your Layers (which ſhould be of the beſt ſorts, that you may remove out of the Wet in the Winter) have holes in the Bottom, to let out the ſuperfluous Moiſture, and if you are minded to water your Flowers, you may dip the Pots into a Tub of prepar'd Water, and the Earth will attract the Moiſture thro' the Holes. *Pigeons Dung*, or that of any *Poultry*, will make *Gilliflowers* come in ſooner. The Seed of your beſt Flowers, or the *Dutch Seed* ſown in *April* on good Ground, not much expos'd to the Sun, eſpecially the Noon, will produce very good Flowers, and often new variety of Colours. Sow them thin, and ſift the Earth half a Finger thick over them; and in *September* following you may tranſplant them, and expect Flowers, if they like their Soil, the Summer after.

Names are commonly given them according to the Owner or Friend's Fancy: The abovenam'd Mr. *Gilbert* has deſcrib'd ſome of

of the ſorts by their Colours; but whether his Names agree with thoſe others give them, I cannot tell, thoſe of his are theſe;

Crown of *Bohemia*
*Emperour* ——
King *Charles* II. —
Queen *Catherine.* —
} Red and White.

King *Solomon* ——
*Purple Imperial* ——
*Muſidorus* ——
Prince *William* —
*Oilinans* ——
Fair *Helena* ——
Glory of *Worceſter.*
} Purple and White.

*Empreſs* ——
*Counteſs* ——
*Teague*'s *Delight* —
*Phiſbe* ——
} Crimſon and White.

Mayor of *London*
The *Giant*
*Romulus*
*Florida*
Fair *Roſanna*
*Paramour*
*Flamboſa.*
} Scarlet and White.

*William* the *Conqueror*, *Red* and *Bluſh*. *Pluto*, Deep *Clove* Colour and *Black*. Mayor of *York*, *Bluſh* and *White*. *The Wiggon* a ſelf-colour'd Purple.

*Golden Grove*
*Golden Fleece*
*Prince of Orange*
*Princeſs of Orange.*
} Scarlet.

*Giant Clove*
*Aſtragon*
*Birtha.*
} Cloves.

*Bedford Tawny*, *Tawny*, *Scarlet* and *White*.

There

There are *Piquettees* 2 or 3 Sorts, and many others, which I shou'd be too tedious, and not advantagious to the Reader in repeating, since scarce two *Florists* that are Strangers, agree in their Names.

Some set Slips, especially of the small *Cloves* in *February* or *Autumn*, so early as that they may have taken Root before the Summer, or Winter come on; set them in the Shade, or in a Place not expos'd all Day to the Sun, till they have taken Root.

*Queen's Gilliflower*, or *Dames Violet*, are rais'd of Slips in *March*; shade and water. If your young Plants offer to flower, nip off the Bud; for if it flowers, it will assuredly die: There are *White*, *Purple*, and *double Striped*.

*Stock Gilliflowers* are rais'd commonly of Seed sown in *April*, at the Full Moon (according to Sir *Hugh Platt* and others) not too thick in good light Earth, when they are 3 or 4 Inches High, take them all up, and throw some Sand upon the Bed to render it poorer; then plant them again at a conve-

nient Diſtance, this do for three Full Moons to make them grow low; thoſe that run up are in danger of being kill'd in the Winter. They commonly die the ſecond Winter; but you may take off Slips (let it be of thoſe that have no Buds) in *March* at ſome Diſtance from the Stocks, that they be not too long, then ſlit down the Bark about half an Inch in 3 or 4 Places, which muſt be ſet in the Ground 3 or 4 Inches with the Bank turn'd up; cloſe up with Earth, ſhade and Water for ſome time, it will take Root and Flower. They muſt be planted in good Ground to flower in *September*. Some *Floriſts* remove them with Safety 2 or three times in the Winter. Often removing, does not only contribute to their Worth, but Duration: Let it be once a Month, if not at the Full Moon. There are ſeveral Colours and Sorts of *Leucoiums* or *Stock-Gilliflowers* both Single and Double, the latter never have Seed. Sow the Seed of the beſt ſingle ones.

*Goats-Rue* is propagated either from Seeds ſown in *March*, or by parting the Roots then:

then: It delights in a light Soil. Plants raiſed from Seed, will flower the ſecond Year: And if you would have the Roots continue, ſuffer them not to run to Seed, but cut when in Flower.

*Gooſeberry-tree* has the ſame Culture as the *Curran-tree*, (which ſee) only would not be clipp'd as the other is uſually, to make the Fruit ripen ſooner, but thin, or let thoſe Branches be cut off that grow unhandſomely.

The Diſtance that *Gooſeberries* ought to be planted at, is 8 Foot, Row from Row, and 6 Foot aſunder in the Rows, and *October* is the beſt Seaſon for doing it in, when their Leaves begin to fall off: Cut off all Branches that croſs one another, and endeavour to make the Head regular.

Some *Gardeners* prune only by clipping the Buſhes round; but that is not ſo well as by thinning the Branches, and ſhortening the ſtrong Shoots to about a Foot in Length, and cutting off behind a Leaf Bud. So order'd the Fruit will be larger, and the Tree will

continue longer: Suffer no Weeds to grow near them.

In ſome Places *Gardeners* prune about *Michaelmas*, and then dig the Ground between the Rows, and ſet *Savoys*, or *Coleworts*, which are ſecured from the Froſt, better than thoſe ſet in open Ground.

Other Sorts of *Gooſeberries* beſides the *Chryſtal*, *Amber*, *Red*, and *Yellow*, are the *Red-hairy*, *The large White Dutch*, and *The large Green Gooſeberry*. The beſt Sorts of *Gooſeberries* are the *Chryſtal*, *Great Amber*, *Red*, and *Yellow*. *Note*, You muſt plant young Slips every 3 or 4 Years, if you would have them large, elſe they degenerate every Year. Set at the ſame Diſtance and Time you do *Currans*.

The *Gourd* is rais'd on an Hot-Bed commonly, and tranſplanted to a Bed well dung'd, and much expos'd to the Air: When the Plants have 4 or 5 Leaves, they ſpread very much if they like the Soil, and produce very large Fruit, ſome as big as a Quartern and half Peck.

The

The Fruit, when us'd, are gather'd when young, and boil'd, then the out-coat is ſtripp'd off, and butter'd, and eat as Sauce to Meat.

*Grafting* is done three Ways chiefly, *viz. Shoulder Grafting*, *Grafting* in the *Cliff*, and *Tongue*, or *Whip Grafting*, called alſo *Lipping* and *Linguing*.

*Shoulder Grafting*, proper only for large Trees, is performed thus: Cut the Body of the Tree off 4 or 5 Foot above Ground; ſmooth the Top (which is commonly ſawn off) to make it cloſe with the *Cion*, then cut the *Cion* ready, and lay it to the Place where you intend to fix it, to know the exact Depth of the Hole you are to make between the Bark and the Wood; after that drive in your Inſtrument (whether of Wood, Bone, or Ivory) between the Wood and the Bark to make a Place for your *Cion*, which you muſt put in as ſoon as the Inſtrument is pull'd out, and when you have inſerted as many *Cions* as you think convenient, Clay the *Graft* to keep out the Wet. Take care you break not the Bark in driving in the Inſtrument.

This Work is done at the Beginning of *April.*

*Grafting* in the *Cliff* is done in *March* and the Beginnig of *April*, (but ſooner in *Pears*, and thoſe Trees whoſe Sap riſes ſooner) having cut the *Stock*, and ſlop'd it, (if you put only one *Cion* in) then cleave the *Stock* with a Chiſſel, or your pruning Knife, about two Inches deep, having a long Wedge, *&c.* to hold it open till the *Cion* is ready, being cut Wedge-wiſe, or with two Shoulders; place in the *Clift*, obſerving this, to have the Barks of both even. Cover the Chink with *Moſs*, then tie and clay as uſually. That Side of the Wedge in the *Cion* is to be cut thinner, which is to be next the Wood.

*Tongue Grafting*, or a Way of Grafting in Roots, thus: The Root is cut ſloping about an Inch in length, and the Graft as much, both very ſmooth; then each is cleft an Inch in Length alſo, and then they are made to enter into one another, ſo that the Sap of the Graft may join to that of the Root as much as can be. Lap the jointed Part about with

a little

a little Hemp or Flax Hurds, and ſet the Root ſo grafted into the Ground, about 10 or 12 Inches, ſo at leaſt that the Joint may be 4 Inches covered under the Earth, that it may not be bar'd at any Time, but kept moiſt by the Earth. The Root you graft on, may be of an Apple or Pear-tree, about 6 Inches long; it ſhould not be leſs than the Graft, but it may be bigger; but it is beſt when they are both of a Size. *Vide Phil. Tranſ.* No. 95.

Mr. *Lewis*, who communicated this about 63 Years ago, ſays, I ſow'd a Bed of Apple-Kernels in *March*, the Spring following I pluck'd up 40 of theſe Seedlings, grown to the Thickneſs of a fair Graft; I grafted them the Way above-mentioned, and planted them again; they all grew, and 4 of them bare Fruit to Perfection the ſame Year; ſo that in a Year and an half from an Apple-Kernel I had ripe Fruit. Some of theſe Trees, ten Years ago, bore two Quarters of Apples apiece, and are bigger than moſt of thoſe Trees among which they ſtand, that

coſt 12 *d.* a Tree when theſe were Kernels. From whence I conclude, that other Fruit-trees may be thus rais'd (as *Plumbs*, *Peaches*, *Apricocks*, *Cherries*, &c.) ſooner to Perfection this Way, than any other Way.

*Whip Grafting* is when the *Stock* and *Cion* are exactly of a Thickneſs. Slope them both alike a full Inch or more; then tie one upon the other, as ſoon as they will lie true, bind and clay the Place. Or make a Slit with your Knife in the bare Place of the *Stock*, beginning towards the Top of the Slope, and ſo ſlitting it a little Way, and doing the like in the ſlop'd Face of the *Cion*, but beginning at the ſame Diſtance from the lower End, as was done from the Tip of the *Stock*, and ſo carrying it upward; after that join them by thruſting the one Slice into the other, till they cover exactly. Then Clay, *&c.*

Beſides theſe four uſual Ways, there are *Side-Grafting*, and *Grafting by Approach*, *Ablactation* or *Enarching*, in *March* and *April*.

*Side-Grafting* is performed thus: Cut the *Cion* Slope-wiſe, take off from a ſmooth Place

Place of the *Stock* on the *West-side* as much Bark as the *Cion* will cover (the Head of the *Stock* uncut off) make it fast by binding and claying. At the Year's End, if it take, cut off the Head of the *Stock* at the grafted Place, and Clay it: Some do it by cutting the Bark in this Form, T. when it will not rise well; fit the *Cion* to it, and tie up, and Clay, as above.

*Grafting by Approach*, &c. is when two Trees, whose Fruit would propagate, grow so near, that the *Stock* and *Branch* may be join'd, by cutting the Side of the *Branch* and *Stock* 3 Inches long, so fitting them that the Passages of the Sap may join, in which Posture let them be bound and clay'd; when they are well cemented, cut off the Head of the *Stock*, as also the *Cion* underneath; then close the grafted Place, that it may subsist by the *Cion* only: This Manner of *Grafting* suits best with *Oranges*, *Lemmons*, *Pomgranates*, and such like. The best Way of *Grafting* is to cut the *Cion* up to a Joint.

Tools

Tools us'd in *Grafting* are,

A neat *Handſaw.*
A *ſtrong Knife* with a thick Back.
A *ſharp Penknife* to cut the Grafts.
A *Grafting Chiſſel.*
A *ſmall Mallet.*
*Baſs Strings*, or *Wollen-Yarn.*
*Clay* prepar'd a Month before with *Horſe-Dung.*

*Graſs*, to make good *Graſs-Plats*, by ſowing Hay Seeds; get Seed from barren Ground, and the Ground being digg'd well, and rak'd even, ſow in *March*, or the latter End of *Auguſt*, in a mild Day, inclining to Rain, and cover the Seeds gently.

When the Graſs is come up, and fit to mow, cut it, and the oftener the better; when mow'd and rak'd, or ſwept off, roll; if any Place be bare, ſow it again in *Autumn.*

*Graſs-Seeds*, to improve Land, which may be had of the *Seedſ-men* in and about *London*, are

*Clovers*

*Clover-Graſs.*
*Hop-Clover* cleanſed.
*Hop-Clover* in the Huſk.
*St. Foyn.*
*Ray-Graſs*, or *Rye-Graſs.*
*La Lucern*, or *Medick.*

*Clover* is ſown in *Auguſt*, 10 or 12 Pound of Seed to an Acre: Make the Land fine, and then ſow, harrowing it in with Bruſhes. Some ſow it with Corn; but it is better to ſow alone, for one hinders the other, and if ſown by itſelf, it will be fit to cut by *May*, when it begins to flower. Some have two Crops, ſome three; but the beſt Way is to eat the Ground after the firſt Crop.

If you would ſave Seed, let it ſtand to Seed, *i. e.* till the Stalks and Heads change Brown; then cut, dry, and houſe: It muſt be thraſh'd out in Winter.

*St. Foyn*, which delights in a dry, gravelly, or chalky Soil, and in ſuch a Soil will continue 18 or 20 Years: Three Strikes or Buſhels

Buſhels of Seed to an Acre. The beſt Time for ſowing it is *March*; do it in dry Weather: Some ſow it promiſcuouſly after they have made their Ground fine, and harrow'd with Bruſhes; but the beſt Way is to ſow it in Rows as *Medick*, or *Lucern*, (which ſee) the Rows 18 Inches aſunder, and the Depth 2 Inches.

The firſt Year do not eat it too much, but with Sheep or Calves; for great Cattle would, by their Treading, hinder its ſhooting again.

The firſt Crop will be ready about *Lammas*; and about *Michaelmas*, or ſooner, according as the Seaſon is, it will be fit to eat; but beſure not to eat it too low. Stir the Ground, if you ſow it in Rows, after every Cutting. Do not eat after the Middle of *March*.

*Ray*, or *Rye-Graſs*, is a Seed proper for cold, coarſe, ſour Lands; and after it has been ſown ſome Years, may be eaten ſooner than any other Graſs at Spring: Some ſow with *Wheat* at *Michaelmas*, after the Corn

is

is harrow'd in, ſcattering 3 or 4 Pecks of Seed on an Acre, and then draw the Harrow with Back downward all over the Ground to cover it; or draw a large Bruſh over it.

If ſow'd one *Autumn*, it will be fit to graze the next: If you would have the Roots continue and flouriſh, as ſoon as the Graſs is eaten, cover the Ground over with a Mixture of Street or Pond Dirt and Lime.

If you ſow it by itſelf, then the Quantity of Seed to an Acre is 8 or 9 Pecks.

*Hartſhorn* or *Buckſhorn Sallad*, its Seed is ſown in *March*, very thick, the Leaves are us'd in *Sallads*, and will ſpring again after cutting, as *Parſley*, *Cives*, &c. The Seed will be fit to gather in *Auguſt*.

*Hellebor* may be tranſplanted in either *March* or *September*, it flowers not till *December*, and requires a good Soil.

*Hepatica*'s, there are ſeveral Sorts, may be propagated of Seed ſown in *September*, in good ſubſtantial Earth, and tranſplanted as ſoon as they are fit: Or of Slips in *March* or

or *September*; they abide the Cold well enough, and will thrive, if the Ground be good, in any Expoſure.

*Herbs* for *Drying* are gather'd beſt about the *Full Moon* in *June*, or *Midſummer*; dry them as you do *Hay* in the Sun, and not in the Shade as ſome Phyſicians order; let them not lie out till they are brittle. In this Month you may gather,

*Bawn.*
*Betony* Leaves and Flowers.
*Borage* Flowers.
*Bugloſs* Flowers.
*Germander.*
*Hyſſop.*
*Lavender.*
*Marjoram.*
*Mint.*
*Mercury.*
*Pellitory of the Wall.*
*Roſes*, White and Damaſk.
*Rue.*
*Sage.*
*Savine.*
*Scabius.*

*Wormwood.*

*Wormwood* Roman.
*Marſhmallows.*
*Camomile* Flowers.
*Penny-royal.*
*Thyme.*
} July.

*Holyhocks*, Double and Single, of ſeveral Colours, their Seeds are ſown in *April*, and the Plants will be fit to ſhift in *October* following: Plant next the Walls or Hedges of your Garden.

*Hot-Beds* are made ſeveral Ways, but that of Mr. *De la Quintinye*, ſeems to me as good as any; after you have mark'd out your Bed (which muſt lie open to the Sun) drive Stakes into the Ground at 4 Foot diſtance at each end in Breadth, the Length at your Pleaſure and Occaſion, then lay your Dung, endeavouring that the Ends of the Straw may be inward, after the firſt Layer is finiſh'd, tread it, or make it even with your Fork, continue it to the deſign'd Height, (which is commonly about 3 Foot) proportionating it ſtill by Layers, tread it well, and make

make the Surface of equal Height, then place Boards all round to hold up the Earth, which muſt be Rich, and all ſifted, the thickneſs of 4 Inches. Then place Rods arch-wiſe over the Bed for the ſupporting of Mats, *&c.* that muſt be laid over it, that will help it to heat. Before you ſow upon it, ſee the Heat, which muſt be but little more than warm, not hot. When the Heat leſſeneth at any time, you may increaſe it by laying new Dung to the Sides of it. Horſe-Dung is chiefly us'd freſh, and thrown upon an Heap in any ſweet Place, where no Rain or Wet will fall upon it. Remember always that wet cools the heat of the Dung, which you muſt keep off as well as you can when in the Bed. *Hot-Beds* are made for *Melons*, *Cucumbers*, and for ſeveral exotick Plants, that will not thrive in the colder Months in our Climate. When the Seeds you have ſown appear, be ſure to give them Air, by raiſing your Glaſs Frames or Mats, *&c.* Do it by Degrees, elſe they may ſuffer by the Heat of the Sun.

Mr.

Mr. *Evelyn*, in his *Discourse of Earths*, directs in making Hot-Beds, to dig a Pit 4 Foot deep, of Breadth and Length, as occasions require; wall this Pit on every side with Brick, or erect a Wall above Ground, or part above, and part under, then fill it with Dung from the Stable, and tread it well. In this, put wooden Cases of about a Foot deep, bored full of Auger-holes at the Bottom; fill them with Earth rich and light, and add hot Dung between them, in which Cases sow your Seeds, and these Cases and the Earth in them, will be kept warm by this means, so long as a Hot-Bed is necessary. Provide a shelter over the whole against Rain and Cold, and you may have Frames of Glass over some of the Cases, where there is most need. By this Method, you have your Pit and Cases every Year ready, requiring only a Supply of fresh Dung. The first Hot-Beds are made in *January*, and continu'd as the Seeds you sow require.

*Humble-Plant*, vide *Annuals*.

*Hyacinths*

*Hyacinths*, there are great Variety of them: Moſt of them are hardy Plants (except the great *Indian Tuberoſe-rooted Hyacinth*, which is to be houſed in *September*, and ſet again in *April*) and are ſhifted, or ſown of Seed in *September*: The Seed is managed as the *Fritillaries*, vide *Fritill.* In planting theſe Bulbs, let it be in Furrows 5 or 6 Inches deep, and 9 or 10 aſunder, or not ſo deep, according as the Bulbs are for Bigneſs. They will continue 4 Years without tranſplanting, unleſs they produce too many Suckers, and ſo cramp the growth of the Flowers. *The Indian Hyacinth*, above-mention'd is taken up every Year: They flower in *March* and *April*.

*Hyſſop*, is propagated either by its Seed, or Slips ſet in *March* or *April*.

*Holly*, of this Tree, there are ſeveral Sorts; all the ſtriped Sorts are propagated by Budding or Grafting on common *Holly* Stocks: the firſt is done in *July*, the other in *March* or *April*.

To raiſe *Hollies* from the Berries, fill a Flower-pot with dry Sand, and mix the Berries

Berries therewith; them ſet in the Ground covered, till the *September* following; then take up and ſow them on a Bed of common Earth, and riddle Earth over them about a quarter of an Inch thick; the *April* following they will appear: they are but of a ſlow growth, when fit for tranſplanting; a moiſt *April* is the propereſt Seaſon. Water often if the Summer proves dry.

*Holly-tree*, is preferable to moſt of our Native Greens, and may be rais'd from the Berries, when ready to drop; waſh them from their Mucilage, bruiſe them a little, then wipe them with a Cloth, after that, put them into the Ground: They will hardly appear the firſt Year; remove them the third or fourth Year, and remember it delights not in rich or manur'd Ground, which makes it degenerate, but in Gravelly Soil it will retain its Colour. *Hollies* may be grafted as *Apples*, &c. *Holly-Sets* will make a very handſome Fence. Some propagate *Hollies* by laying along in the Ground well rooted Sets, a Yard or more in Length; and ſtripping off

off the Leaves and Branches, cover with Earth, and they will ſend out vaſt Quantities of Suckers.

*Honey-ſuckles*, grow commonly in Woods, and are introduced into Gardens to cover *Arbours*, adorn the Walls of Houſes, *&c.* Nothing is more eaſily increas'd than they; for every Branch will take Root if laid in the Ground in *January* or *February*, if the Weather is proper, or you may ſtay till *March*. *French Honey-ſuckles* are rais'd of Seed in *April*, and tranſplanted as ſoon as they are fit, vide *Perennials*.

*Honey-ſuckles* there are ſeveral Sorts, and are all propagated by laying their Branches in the Spring; which will have taken Root by *October* following: ſome increaſe them by ſetting the Cuttings of the young Shoots in a ſhady Place: the propereſt Seaſons for cutting theſe Trees, to keep them in a regular Form is the latter End of *September*, when they have done flowering, that the Wounds may be healed before the Froſts come: In doing that, cut behind a Leaf Bud, becauſe the Shoot will die down to the Bud.

*Honey-*

*Honey-wort* is a Flowering Plant, and ought to be where there are *Apiaries*, for the Bees extract from the Flowers of this Plant, a Juice wherewith they make their Wax. There are 5 or 6 Sorts of it, which may be raiſed from the Seeds ſown in *Autumn:* Let the Place you ſow them in be warmiſh, and the Plants will need no Covering in Winter.

After you have got ſome of the Plants that bear Seed, let them alone, and they will increaſe themſelves, eſpecially if the Earth be lightly digg'd about them.

*Houſe-leek* is increaſed by planting on the Ridge of thatch'd Buildings, or on the Tops of Walls, and is a cooling and aſtringent Herb.

*Hypericum Frutex*, Woody, *St. John's-Wort*, is increaſed by Layers or Suckers: It riſes about a Yard in Height, and flowers in *May*, and is a Tree that well becomes the beſt of Gardens.

*Jaſmine*, there are ſeveral Sorts, the *White*, the *Spaniſh*, the *Yellow*, the *Indian*. They

flower from *July* to the middle of *Auguſt*. The *White* and *Yellow* will abide the Winter; increaſing by Suckers or Slips, which are taken off in *March* or *April*: The *Indian* and *Spaniſh* are planted in Boxes, and are to be hous'd in Winter: Theſe are grafted by *Approach* in *April*, or laid in *March*, thus: Chooſe the ſhorteſt Branches, and making little Trenches in the Earth juſt by them, lay them in; water often, which makes them take Root the ſooner, and in *September* they will be fit to remove into an *Eaſtern* or *Southern* Expoſure. You may Graft or lay the hardy Sorts; lay long Dung about the Root of theſe in Winter, to keep off the Froſts.

The *Ilex*, or *Ever-green Oak*, is raiſed by ſowing the Seeds the Beginning of *March*: Keep the Acrons in Sand till then. You may ſow in Rows, about 2 Foot aſunder, as you do *Kidney-Beans*, 2 Inches deep.

In *April* they come up. Weed clean, and keep ſo. The next Year dig the Ground between the Rows. The ſecond *April* you may

may remove to another Place, and ſet them 2 or 3 Foot aſunder; at 7 or 8 Years old, you may ſet out for good. They like a hazelly Ground.

*Inoculation* or *Budding*, may be performed any Time from the Middle of *May* to *Auguſt*, in this Manner: Cut of a vigorous Shoot from a Tree of a good Kind; then make choice of a ſmooth Place in your Stock, (which for this Operation ſhould not exceed 3 or 4 Year's Growth) ſlit the Bark about an Inch, then croſs it thus ⊥ or T, taking heed you cut not the Wood, for that will hinder them from joining; which done, prepare your Bud, which muſt be cut off with a ſharp Knife, entering pretty deep into the Wood, and cutting it of the ſame Length with the Slit, endeavouring always to have the Bud in the middle; but if in paring the Bud, the Eye of it ſhould fall out, take another; then put your Bud in between the Bark and the Wood of the Stock at the Croſs-ſlit, directing it by the Stalk where the Leaf grew, till it cloſes exactly; then bind the Stock

with Woollen Yarn, to make them join the better, which (if the Operation is well perform'd) will be in a Month or leſs: When you perceive them united, looſe the Yarn, that it hinder not the Circulation of the Sap. You may put 2 or 3 Buds into the ſame Stock, and preſerve the beſt. Make choice of an Evening or a cloudy Day, when you deſign to Bud, and begin ſoon enough, that if your firſt Attempt fail, you may make a ſecond Eſſay. *Inoculation* is the only Way by which we raiſe *Peaches*, *Nectarines*, *Abricots*, *Cherries*, *Hollies*, *Pears*, *Plumbs*, &c. though ſome graft them, yet this is both the cleanlier and ſafer Way; for no Clay is us'd, and if your Buds take not, you may graft at laſt. The Spring following (if you find it neceſſary) cut off the Head of the Stock, above the Bud, ſloping, and give it a little Clay. Always inoculate pretty high at firſt for fear of a Miſcarriage.

*Iris*'s, there are many Sorts of them, which are propagated from their Bulbs: Take them up about the end of *Auguſt*, or beginning of *September*,

*September*, and transplant into good rich Earth, not much expos'd to the Sun. You may take up the Roots, when the Green Leaves are dead to the Ground in *June*, &c. and order them as *Tulips*, &c. till *October*. If your Inclinations leads you to sow the Seed, you must do that in *September*, on a Bed of rich Ground, very thin, cover it lightly, those that are not bulbous will flower the third Year: There are some Sorts that produce no Seed. Every *Bulbous Iris* has nine Leaves in each Flower, those on the out-side are called *Chins*, those that run streight out are called *Tongues*, and the upright Leaves we term *Sails*.

*Junquils*, are commonly multiply'd by the *Bulbs* as *Daffodils*, being a Species of them, requiring to be planted in a Kitchen-Garden Soil; plant them about 4 Inches deep, and at about the same distance; their Bulbs should be set as soon as may be; but if you are necessitated to keep them out of the Earth some Time, put them into Moss a little moisten'd. As for the raising of them of Seeds, *vide Daffodils*.

*Juniper-tree*, there are three Sorts, *Male*, *Female*, and *Dwarf*, which may be rais'd of the Seed ſown in a Place of your Nurſery, that is not the richeſt, in *October*, (as the *Cypreſs*) without watering, it will peep in two Months. To make it grow tall, prune and cleanſe it to the very Stem, and looſen the Earth about its Roots, but with Diſcretion, for fear of wounding, *&c.*

*Kernels*, are ſown in *November*, and thoſe proper for every Kind of Fruit mentioned in their Place, as thoſe for *Apples*, *Cherries*, &c. The Time of planting out the Stocks to more commodious Diſtances for Grafting and Inoculating is the Month of *January*.

*Kidney-Beans* are ſet any Time in *April* or *May*, in rich Ground, 4 or 5 Inches aſunder, or at ſuch a Diſtance as one may grow without incomoding another, which they will do, if their Leaves interfere, as ſoon as they come up: Make Drills and fill them with rotten Dung, which cover with a little Earth, then ſow or ſet them, after that rake over the Mold even, ſo as to hide the *Beans*.

You

You may ſet two Rows on a Bed of 30 Inches breadth, or as you pleaſe, always obſerving to ſow them in a dry Day; for Wet rots them, if it falls before they ſprout. They appear in a Fortnight or leſs, according as the Weather is for Warmneſs. They require ſticking, and the tendereſt Cods are either eaten or pickled, thus; pick the Stalk off, ſtring the Beans, lay them in Vinegar and Salt 9 or 10 Days, then boil with ſome *Allum* and *Fennel*, or *Vine-Leaves*, till they are tender or criſp rather; after they are cold put them into an Earthen Pot, Layer upon Layer, putting between each Lay *Cloves*, *Mace*, *Ginger*, *White Pepper*, *Fennel*, *Dill*, or what you fancy, often filling the Pot with the beſt Vinegar. Some eats the full Beans, ſhelling them like Peaſe; they have the Taſte of mealy Peaſe, and can ſcarce be diſtinguiſh'd from them. There are the *White*, *Speckled*, and *Canterbury Kidney-Beans*. You may begin ſome Years to ſet them about *Lady-Day*, and may continue till *Midſummer* or after. Alſo *Dwarf Speckled*, *Kidney* and *Black Dwarf*,

*Turkey Dwarf*, *Batterſea Dwarf*, the *Great Twining Kidney-Bean*, the *Great Yellow Twining Kidney-Bean*; this laſt, if you ſet Poles long enough for it to run upon, will run 4 or 5 Yards high, and is ſet at a Foot or more diſtance, the farther the better.

*Kitchen-Garden*, It ſhould be always ſituated on one Side of the Houſe, and as near the Stables as may be, for Conveniency of carrying Manure to it. It is not material of what Form it is of, tho' if it may be Square, it will not be amiſs: What is moſt to be regarded is, that the Soil be good, neither too dry nor too wet, and that it have as much Sun as poſſible, and not be ſhaded by Buildings, or the like; and alſo that it be big enough for your Family, and according to the Computation of a judicious Perſon, this Way: A Family of 7 or 8 Perſons requires a Garden of the Bigneſs of half an Acre, or 80 Pearches, which he allots for Kitchen-Stuff, after the following Manner, *viz.*

For

Perches.

For the *Hot-Bed Quarter*, on which are planted *Melons*, *Cucumbers*, &c. —— 4
For *Pickling Cucumbers*. —— 2
For *Sallading*. —— 3
For *Horse-Rhadish*, *Skerrots*, and *Shallots*. 1
For *Pot-Herbs*, viz. *Mint*, *Sage*, *Penny-Royal*, *Hyssop*, *Savoury*, *Marjoram*, *Burnet*, *Clary*, *Parsly*, *Thyme*, *Sorrel*, *Rosemary*, *Borage*, *Angelica*, &c. —— 4
For *Asparagus*. —— 3
For raising it on *Hot-Beds*. —— 2
For *Artochokes*, *Spinage*, and *Radishes*. — 2
For *Rasps*, 10 Rows. —— 2
For *Beans* 4, *Strawberries* 1. —— 5
For *Pease*. —— 8
For *Kidney-Beans*. —— 2
For *Collyflowers*, which after may be us'd for *Blanching Cellery*. —— 2
For *Cabbages*. —— 3
For *Brocoli* and *Savoy* Plants. —— 4
For *Carrots*. —— 3
For *Parsnips*. —— 2
For *Potatoes*. —— 3

| | Perches. |
|---|---|
| For *Onions* 3, *Summer Turneps* 2. ——— | 5 |
| For *Accidental Things* and *Allies.* ——— | 20 |
| | 80 |

As I have ſet apart 20 Perches for *Accidental Things* and *Allies*, you may have Room for *Gooſeberries* and *Curran-trees.* And if your Family be 10 or 12, your Garden muſt be $\frac{1}{3}$ larger in all Reſpects.

If you care to be at the Expence, or live upon your own Eſtate, Wall your Garden about, for the Walls will be ſerviceable to plant Fruit-Trees againſt; let them be 11 or 12 Foot high. If the Soil be ſtrong when you take it up firſt, it will be proper to lay in it a good Quantity of that Manure which comes out of Ditches when ſcour'd, or the Sweepings of the Streets, and Coal-Aſhes mix'd with Compoſt, or Mixture will render your Ground lighter than any other Manure. *Rotten-Wood* may be added to it. But if your Soil be light and warm, rotten *Cows-dung* is as good as any for it.

If

If you could have a little *Pond* in some Corner of your *Garden*, it would be convenient to hold Water for watering your *Garden* with.

In the Distribution of your *Garden*, when it is fenc'd about, if with Walls, let the Borders you intend for planting Wall-Trees in, be 8 or 9 Foot broad, that the Roots of the Trees may have Liberty to spread: On them after the Trees are set, several Sorts of Crops may be had; but sow or set those Herbs or Seeds, which run but a little Way into the Ground with their Roots, that they prejudice not your Trees.

Proportion your Ground according to the Method aforementioned for each Herb or Plant. A *Square* or *Oblong* is the best Figure for the Quarters to be disposed into. Keep all clean from Weeds; and the Allies of a *Kitchen-Garden* are not to be gravell'd, because if you have Occasion to use a *Wheel-Barrow*, as you will in wheeling Dung to the Quarters, it will spoil them; but to make them better for walking in, cover them over with Sand.

Remember to ſow different Crops on the Quarters of *Peaſe*, *Beans*, *Carrots*, and other Kitchen-Stuff, every Year, and not if you can help it, to have the ſame Crop on the ſame Ground two Years together, unleſs you dung it well.

Let your *Melon* and *Cucumber* Quarter be neareſt the Manure.

If you will not be at the Charge of Walls, make *Eſpaliers*, which will afford you Sun for planting Trees againſt.

Dig your *Kitchen-Garden* over as ſoon as cleared of the Crop, and pick out the Weeds in Digging, eſpecially the *Quick* or *Twitch-Graſs* (as it is called in ſome Places) Roots.

Let not Weeds ever grow to Seed, if you can help it; for if you do, and a Wind happen, you may come to have a Crop all over your Garden.

*Kitchen-Garden Herbs*, or thoſe uſed in *Sallads*, according to Mr. *Evelyn*, are,

Ordering and Culture.

1 *Endive*
2 *Succory* } Blanch'd.
3 *Cellery*

4 *Sweet-*

4 *Sweet-Fennel* } Earth'd up.
5 *Rampions* }

6 *Roman* } *Lettuce* } Tied up to blanch.
7 *Coſſe* } Tied up cloſe.
8 *Sileſian* }
9 *Cabbage* } Pome and blanch of themſelves.

10 *Lop Lettuce* }
11 *Corn Sallad* } Leaves all of a Size.
12 *Purſlane* }

13 *Creſſes* } Seed-Leaves and thoſe next
14 *Spinage* } them.

15 *Sorrel*, French } The young Leaves
16 *Sorrel*, Greenland } only.

17 *Radiſh* The tendereſt Leaves.

18 *Turnep* }
19 *Muſtard* } The youngeſt Leaves.
20 *Scurvy-graſs* }

21 *Chervil* }
22 *Burnet* } The young Tops or Leaves.
23 *Rocket* }
24 *Parſley* }

25 *Tarragon* } The Tender Shoots.
26 *Mints* }

*Sampier*

27 *Sampier*
28 *Balm* } The young Shoots & Leaves
29 *Sage*, Red }
30 *Shallots*
31 *Cives* and *Onions* } The Tops.
32 *Naſturtium Ind.* } The Flowers and Bud-Flowers.
33 *Rampions*, *Belgrade* } The Seed, Leaves,
34 *Trip-Madam* } and young Tops.
35 *Hartſhorn* likewiſe.

*Knots*, for the Flower-Garden are as different as the Fancies of Men; for that which is taking with one, is rarely ſo with another; but that my young Gardener may not be at a Loſs for Forms, I have drawn out a few according to my Fancy, and if he would have greater Variety, he may be furniſhed by Mr. *Meager*, in his *Compleat Engliſh Gard'ner* 10*th Edition* 4to.

In ordering your Grounds, where you deſign to have your *Knots*, take care to lay it Level, and uſe great Care in gathering out the Weeds, and to meliorate the Soil, if Barren, vide *Earths*, and *Dungs* mentioned

mentioned before, elſe your Expectations will be fruſtrated. I do not need to repeat here what Ground or Soil every Flower delights in, which you may meet with under their reſpective Heads; therefore provide yourſelf of *Compoſts*, before you look out for Flowers; yet I may tell you that your Borders, Walks, or Allies, ought to be proportioned to the bigneſs of your piece of Ground. Borders from 2 to 3 and an half Feet in Breadth, and Allies from one Foot to two, as you Fancy, or more: The great Walks are made broader or narrower at Pleaſure. Your Beds or Borders, when drawn out, ſhould be in the form of a Carp's Back, and not caſt up too high, eſpecially in dry Sandy Ground, for all the Wet runs off, and rarely ſtays to ſink in to nouriſh what you plant.

The Time for making,

*Flower-Knots*, is the beginning of *September* or *March*, according as the Nature of your Ground is; if dry, *September*; if wet, *March*; which is the ſafer Seaſon; though you muſt water very often if that Month and

*April*

*April* prove dry. Dung your Knots every Year, in the Spring.

*Laburnum majus* and *minus*, whose Seeds may be had of most Seedsmen in *London*, are propagated by sowing them in *March*, on a Bed of fresh light Earth, sifting some Earth over the Seeds about half an Inch thick: In about thirty Days they will appear: Weed the Bed often, and water them if the Weather proves dry. And in *March* following, transplant into the Nursery, and set in Rows about a Yard distance, and a foot each plant one of another in the Rows. When three Years old, they may be fit to set out for good, and in either *October* or *February* you may do it.

*Laying of Trees*: this Operation is perform'd, by taking a Bough and laying it into the Ground about 6 Inches deep in good fresh Mold; letting the Top stand about 14 or 16 Inches above the Ground, and keep the Layers moist, during the dry Weather; in 8 or 10 Months Time, they will have taken rest: Others cut a slit in the Layer as

you

you do in *Carnations*, and peg down: Others twiſt the Layer in the Place that is to be cover'd, like a With, then peg down and Earth. *Evergreens* are laid in *Auguſt*: Other Trees in *February*.

*Lavendar*, is increaſed by the Slips in *March*, or by ſowing the Seed then, or in *April*; there are two Sorts.

*Laurel-tree*, a very handſome Green, and is propagated either by the Seed or Berries as ſoon as they are ripe, or when the *Bay-berries* are ſown, which ſee. Or of Layers in *July*, ſometimes of cutting about the end of *Auguſt*. There are ſome who call it the *Cherry-Bay*, or *Bay-Cherry*, which ſee.

*Lauruſtinus*, a pleaſant Flower-Tree, of which there are two Sorts, the Ordinary, and the *Portugueze*; they are rais'd of Seed ſown as ſoon as they are ripe, in good light Ground: Or of Suckers or Layers.

*Leeks* are multiplied by the Seed in *March*, or by their Roots ſet either in *Autumn* or *Spring*. Their Seed is ripe in *September*. They delight in well-prepared Earth: there

are

are two or three Sorts, *viz.* The *French Leek*, the *London Leeke*, and the *Common Leeke*.

*Lettuces*, there are ſeveral ſorts, which may be had of the Seedſmen, and are theſe,

To ſave Seed of *Lettuces*, look ower them when in Perfection, and ſuch of them as are largeſt, and hardeſt, let ſtand for Seed; ſet Sticks by the Sides of them, and pull up all the other as ſoon as they begin to run; and we generally ſave of thoſe who have ſtood all the Winter, or of thoſe ſown early in the Spring. Tie the Shoots to the Sticks, when as high as they will ſhoot: And as they become ripe, cut off, and ſtay not till all the Shoots are ripe; for ſome will be ripe 14 Days before other; when cut off, lay on coarſe Linnen Cloth to dry, in ſome open Room; when dry, beat them out.

*Cabbage*

*Cabbage-Lettuce* abides Winter in dry Ground,

*Sileſia*, B.
*Lombard*
*Roman*, B.
*Arabian*
*Roſe*
*Savoy*, B.
*Coſſe*, B.
*Brown Dutch*
*Aleppo*
*Curled*, B. abides Winter.

} Lettuce.

All theſe are ſown any time from *February* to *Auguſt* in Cold Earth, in the other Months on Hot-beds, unleſs it be a warm dry Seaſon. Some of them are blanched by *tying up*, and are eaten with the *Cabbage-Lettuce*, &c. that are young. I put a *B* againſt the ſorts that are uſually blanch'd.

*Letuces* are ſown in dry Land, with *Parſnips*, *Carrot*, &c. or alone, as you pleaſe. They

They may be tranſplanted if too thick at 8 or 10 Inches diſtance, if you cannot uſe them while young. There are *Belgard*, *Genoa*, *Capucin*, *Aubervillers*, *Perpignan*, *Auſtrian* and others, which are not ſo common, as thoſe above-nam'd.

*Lilac*, there are ſeveral Sorts of this flowering Tree, *viz.* with blue Flowers, the *white Lilac*, the *deep Purple*, and the *Yellow blotch'd Lilac.* They are propagated by Suckers, which take off in *October*, and plant in the Nurſery; at 4 Years end, they will be fit to tranſplant. Shift in *February* or *October*. You need only dig ſometimes about the Roots to make them thrive, which they will in almoſt any dry Soil.

*Lillies*, are of ſeveral Sorts, and are commonly multiplied by the Bulbs ſet in *October*, in Borders garniſh'd with Flowers of the little Kind, or at the outſides of your Garden. They delight in moſt ſorts of Earth.

*Lilly of the Valley*, is not a Bulbous Root: It is increas'd by ſeparating the Roots in *December*, and ſetting it in the Shade (becauſe it

it uſually grows in the Woods) about three Inches deep: Water it in dry Seaſons.

*Liquorice*, is a Plant that delights in a light ſandy Soil, which ſhould be a yard deep or more. Before you plant, dig and dung the Ground well with well-rotted Dung mix'd with Earth; it ſhould be digg'd three Spades graff deep, and laid very light. Then provide yourſelf of good Setts 10 Inches long, and about the beginning of *March* ſet them in Rows, each plant 10 or 12 Inches aſunder, and the Rows two feet. The Setts ſhould be cover'd about an Inch, I mean the Head of it. You may ſow ſome *Onion* Seed amongſt the Rows. Keep it well weeded, and when all come up, let no *Onions* touch the *Liquorice Plants*.

In *October*, when the young Shoots are decay'd, cover the Plot with rotten Dung. In *March* dig it over ſlightly between the Rows, and turn in the Dung. Some plant nearer than this, but their Roots are not ſo large, and ſome at a greater Diſtance, *viz.* Each Row three foot aſunder. When the Plants have

remain'd three Years in the Beds, you may begin to take up the Roots; but let the Tops be decayed firſt.

*Pontefract* in *Yorkſhire*, and *Workſlop* in *Nottinghamſhire*, are Places famous for good *Liquorice*. It is us'd much in *Diſorders* of the *Lungs*, for *Coughs*, *Hoarſeneſs*, *Conſumption*, *Pleuriſie*, and *Sharpneſs of Urine*.

*Lupines*, vide *Annuals*.

*Lychnis*, vide *Annuals*, or *Campions*.

*Mallow-ſhrub*, there are two ſorts of this Shrub, *White* and *Purple*, which flower in *Auguſt* and *September*, untill the cold prevent them. It is increas'd by Layers, or by the Seed in *April*, and tranſplanted.

*Manuring* or *Dunging* of a Garden may be perform'd any time when you dig, which Work is done in Winter and Spring.

*Maracoe* or *Paſſion-Flower*, is ſown on an Hot-bed in *March*, take care to cover the Roots in Winter from the Froſts, in the Place you remove it to. Its Roots ſpread wonderfully, and will thrive in all ſorts of Earth, but better in Moiſt than in Light.

You

You may propogate it by the Roots, always planting them where they may have as much Sun as poſſible.

*Marjoram*, there are ſeveral ſorts; the *Fine-ſweet* ſown about the end of *April*; the *Common-ſweet* is increas'd by Slips in *March*, as is the *Pot-Marjoram*; and by the Roots, or ſow the Seed when you do the *Sweet-Marjoram* Seed.

*Marum Syriacum*, its Culture is the ſame with that of *Celaſtrus* or *Cardinal Flower*, and requires to be ſet within the Ground in Winter. You ſlip it in *April* to increaſe it: Defend it from Cats who will certainly deſtroy it.

*Marigolds*, vide *Annuals*.

*Martagons*, or *Mountain Lillies*, there are the *White*, the *Spotted*, that of *Canada Martagon* of *Conſtantinople*, *Red* and *Yellow*, the *Hungarian*, the *Virginian*, that of *Pompony*; they flower in *June*: We propagate them by the Bulbs, as ſoon as the Flower is gone; take them up and plant immediately, about five Inches deep in the out Parts of your Garden,

Garden, in Earth of ſome Strength and Subſtance.

*Marvel of Peru*, I ſuppoſe it has its Name from the uncommon time of its flowering, which is after Sun, and during the Night, contracting its ſelf at the Approach of the Sun. This Flower dies every Winter, for the moſt part, and is rais'd by the Seed on an Hot-bed at the beginning of *April*, and thence remov'd into rich Earth. If they flower not, cover with Horſe-Dung all Winter and uncover in *March*, it will flower in *Auguſt*. The Roots may be taken up and dried, and then wrapp'd up ſeverally in Woollen Rags, and ſo kept from Moiſture all Winter, being ſet the beginning of *March* they will flower at their uſual time.

*Maudlin*, is propagated by parting the Roots in Spring or Autumn, and requires a light Earth, not ſhaded, and it thrives very much: it is planted for Phyſical Uſes; and is good in the *Bloody Flux*.

*Medick*, or *Lucarne*, is a Graſs Seed, and is ſaid to be more nutritious than double the Quantity

Quantity of common Graſs. It is ſown in *April* when the Weather is fair; for ſown in a wet Seaſon, it is apt to rot. 1ſt, Harrow the Ground, which ſhould be light, dry, ſandy Land, very fine. 2d, Then make a drill with an Hoe, quite croſs a Land about an Inch deep, into which, ſcatter the Seeds very thin. 3d, Cover about half an Inch thick, with Earth, and proceed to make other Drills, two foot diſtant from the former, and ſo on till all the Land be ſown. Six Pounds of Seed will ſow an Acre, if ſown thus: and if ſown thicker, the Plants will be ſo cloſe, as to ſpoil one another. The Gentleman that communicated to me this Advice, ſays, he meaſur'd the Crown of one Root, and it was 18 Inches over, and had 400 Shoots, and this upon a poor, dry, gravelly Soil, which had not been dung'd of ſeveral Years; but the Root was near ten Years old.

The Reaſon for ſowing in Rows, is, that the Plants may have room, and for the better

ſtirring the Ground, and keeping it clear from Weeds.

As ſoon as the Crop is got each Year, clear the Spaces between the Row with a ſmall Breaſt Plough, or Hoe it.

When the Flowers appear, cut it. It is a Graſs that requires frequent turning, when mow'd, that it may ſoon dry. Stirring the Ground between the Rows, helps the Roots to put out ſooner, and to kill the Weeds.

In *September*, you may put Sheep to it to keep it down: Feed not Beaſts with the After-Graſs the firſt Year, for the Roots being Young, they may kill them with their treading.

The Spaces between the Rows are to be ſtirr'd again in *February*, for the ſame Reaſon before given. The 2d Year you may eat the After-Graſs with great Cattle, after the ſecond Crop, it producing two Crops, as other Graſs Seeds ſown for the Improvement of Land do.

You may let a little of it ſtand to Seed, and when ripe, cut, and lay in an open Houſe

Houſe to dry; then you muſt thraſh and cleanſe it from its Huſks: It would not be ſown among Corn. The Hay ſhould be Hous'd, and not laid out of Door. An Acre will produce Hay ſufficient for two, if not three Horſes all the Year round.

*Medicinal Plants*, rais'd in a Garden of Seed, which you may be furniſh'd with by moſt Seedſ-men are,

A.

*Angelica*
*Annis.*

B.

*Balſam*
*Broom*
*Burdock.*

C.

*Carduus Benedictus*
*Caraway*
*Cardamum*
*Coriander*
*Cummin*
*Citrul.*

D.

*Dill*
*Daucus.*

E.

*Elecampane.*

F.

*Fennel*
*Fænugreek*
*Fleawort.*

G.

*Grummel*
*Gourd.*

H.

*Henbane.*

L.

*Line*

*Lovage.*

M.

*Marſh-Mallow.*

N.

*Nettle.*

O.

*Oculus-Chriſti.*

P.

*Plantane*

*Poppy*, White

*Peony.*

R.

*Rhubarb.*

*Rue.*

S.

*Smallage*

*Scurvy-graſs.*

T.

*Tobacco.*

W.

*Wormſeed*

*Wormwood.*

*N. B.* All theſe Seeds are ſown thin on good Ground, about the beginning of *April*, and may be tranſplanted (ſome of them, not all) in *September* or *March* following.

*Medlar-Tree*, it's rais'd by Grafting on a *White-Thorn*, *Quince*, *Pear*, or *Service-Stock*. There are the common *Engliſh Medlar*, the *Dutch*, and Mr. *Ray* ſays, *One without Stones*. Set them in a corner of your Orchard.

The

*Melons* are rais'd on an Hot-bed in *February*; ſome ſteep the Seeds in Milk for 24 Hours, before they ſow it. The beſt *Melon-Seed* comes from about *Languedoc* in *France*, where the Gard'ners ſtrive which can produce the beſt Seed.

As ſoon as they appear, give them Air by Degrees, and in *March*, as they grow in Strength, inure them to the Sun, till they be big enough to be remov'd, which will be towards the end of *April*, into Holes or Ridges prepared for them, as directed in *Cucumbers*. Never ſuffer the Roots or Stalks of your *Melon Plants* to touch the Dung, nor ſhould you water them immoderately, but when the Earth is very dry, and the Seaſon exceſſively hot; two or three times a Week about Sun-ſet. You will do prudently to guard off the Sun's Heat, with ſome Tiles, Boards, *&c.* till they are out of danger, as you ſhould do the Cold and Froſts, which oft happen in *May*. When the Foot of a Plant grows over Luxurious, cut away the feebleſt *Branches*, leaving not above 4 of the moſt

vigorous, and whoſe Knots grow neareſt one another: As ſoon as the Fruit is Knit, ſuffer no more than two upon each Foot, chooſing thoſe that are beſt plac'd, ſuch as are well truſs'd with a thick ſhort Tail; long ſtarted ones ſeldom proving good. When you begin to cover with Bells, raiſe them ſo on forked Sticks, as that they may neither reſt upon the *Fruit* or *Branches*, or quite exclude the Air. A Tile laid under each *Melon* will help it to ripen, and you may know when they are ripe by the Stalk's ſeeming to part from the *Fruit*, and they begin to gild or grow Yellow underneath, and by the fragrant Odour they yield, which increaſes more as they Ripen. When you eat them, ſome ſay cut them into cold Water, which will make them eat cool and pleaſant. If you are to carry them far, pluck before they are quite Ripe: Indeed any *Melon* ſhould be kept a Day before it be eaten; for it does not eat well, when wateriſh and flaſhy. Seed is reſerved of the firſt Ripe, eſpecially that which lies on the Sun-ſide of the *Melon*,

which

which being wash'd from the *Slime*, &c. and wiped, lay to dry.

*Melons* are eaten with Sallet in Pulp, or Slices, or by its self, with Salt and Pepper: *A Melon* that requires Sugar to commend it, is not arriv'd at its Perfection. The sorts sold in *England*, are the *English*, *French*, and *Spanish Melon-Seed.*

*Mezerian-tree* flowers in *February*, and is rais'd from the Berries, sown as soon as they are ripe, in Boxes of rich light Earth: You may lay such Earth round about the Trees for the Berries to fall on, and cover lightly with some of the same. A light Soil, not over dry, is proper to plant this Tree in, in which it will grow to the height of 3 or 4 Foot.

*Mint* is multiplied by the Runners in *March*, or by the Tops set (thrust them into the Ground double, with a Setting-stick cut forked) in *May:* The best sorts are the *Spear* and *Red Mint*; and are very good for weak Stomachs. When you have cut it for drying, (*vide* Herbs for drying) or before Win-

ter, or in *February*, give a new covering of freſh Earth. It muſt be renew'd or ſhifted once in 3 Years.

*Moles*, a pernicious Enemy to a Garden, are deſtroyed by ſeveral ſorts of Traps ſet in their Roads, which are commonly near Walls and Fences, in *March*; but when your Seeds are come up, digging to ſet the Traps, diſobliges the Borders, *&c.* Make then large *Matches* of *Brimſtone*, light them and put them into their Holes about five of the Clock in the Evening, it will make them quit thoſe Quarters.

*Moly*, ſeveral ſorts of it, which flower in *June:* 1. *Homer's Moly.* 2. *The Indian.* 3. That of *Hungary.* 4. *Serpents Moly.* 5. *Spaniſh.* 6. *Montpelier.* 7. *The Yellow.* 8. *Dioſcorides's Moly.* They are increas'd by the Bulbs which may be taken up as ſoon as the Stalk or Leaves wither, and will grow in any Soil: The Flowers being fit for nothing, but to be ſet with others in Pots. The *Moly* of *Montpelier* flowers not till *September.*

*Monkſhood*

*Monkſhood* is ſown about 4 Inches diſtance, the Stalks run high. Sow it in By-places in *April.*

*Mulberry-tree* is increas'd by laying or moulding up convenient Branches in the Spring, leave not above two Buds out of the Earth; water them diligently, and the ſecond Year they will have taken Root. They alſo take by parting any Branch or Arm ſlit, kept open with a Wedge or Stone, through a Baſket of Earth. The Cuttings will take Root in the Spring, eſpecially Shoots of two Years growth. The Berries are ſown in *April*, in rich Earth, on a Bed a little rais'd, like thoſe for Potherbs, or in *September*. Remember to bruiſe the Seeds in your Hands, waſh and dry them, then ſow. In two Years, take them up and plant at a greater diſtance in *November*. If you ſow in *April*, defend the young Seedlings from the Summer Heats, and the Seeds from Birds.

*Muſtard-ſeed* is ſown in *March*, and if you let it ſtand till it's throughly Ripe, it will ſave you the trouble of Sowing, the Seed that

ſcatters will put up in *April*, if you will but dig the Ground over.

*Myrtles* of ſeveral ſorts are rais'd of Seeds, or Berries, ſown after a little ſteeping on an Hot-bed in *March*. Or by laying in *June* or *July*, by pegging them down in good Earth; water them often. They are all tender, and require covering in the Winter with Mats, *&c.* againſt the Froſts. Or you may houſe them in *October*. They are remov'd out at the end of *March*, and if occaſion be, you may clip about the beginning of *May*. They bloſſom in *Auguſt*.

*Narciſſus*, vide *Daffodils*.

*Naſturtium*, vide *Creſſes*.

*Nectarine* is a very pleaſant Fruit, ripe in *Auguſt* and *September*, of which there are ſeveral ſorts, *viz. Green* two ſorts, *Garles's*, *Elruge*, *Murry*, *Painted*, *Red Roman*, *Scarlet*, *Ruſſet*, *Yellow* and *White*, all which may be grafted on *Peach* or *Pear Plum-Stocks*, or inoculated; *vide* Grafting and Inoculating. Theſe Trees are always planted againſt *Walls* or *Trelliſſes*, the Borders being well Trenched; cut the Stem of the Tree 7

or

7 or 8 Inches above the *Graft*, and cut off half the length of the Roots. *Secondly*, Set them about half a Foot from the Wall; ſome ſay 10 Foot, others 12 Foot aſunder, and an half Standard between each two planted at the latter diſtance, and in planting ſpread the Roots, and cover them with Earth, and with your Hand; ever placing that part of the Tree from whence the Top was cut off towards the Wall, and the beſt Roots towards the Allies. The depth, time of planting, and their covering, are to be the ſame as thoſe of *Dwarfs* and *Apple-Sandards*, covering the Top of the Borders 4 Inches thick Litter, and watering, if occaſion be. The Time of Prunning is the beginning of *February*. Some Gard'ners defer planting *Nectarines* and *Peaches* till *March*.

*Nigella*, or *Fennel-flower*, is rais'd from the Seed, in good Ground, in *September* and *October*, and tranſplanted in *March* or *April*: There are three ſorts, the *Single*, that with *Small Leaves*, and the *Cretan Nigella*. The

Plants as well as the Seeds delight in rich Earth, and flower in *June* and *July*.

*Nightſhade*, not much unlike *Marvel of Peru*, is rais'd by the Seed on an Hot-bed in *February* or *March*, and ſhifted as ſoon as big enough into good light Earth, or planted in Pots or Caſes. Its flowers may be ſeen in the Evening in *July*.

*Nurſery* is to be furniſh'd with Stocks for Grafting, *&c.* the Year following, in *November* at the fartheſt, and kept all the Year clean from Weeds: Every kind of Fruit having or requiring its proper Stocks, which ſee under the ſeveral Heads, and *vide Seminary*.

*Nuts-Hazel*, and *Filberts*, are the *White*, *Red Avelans*, *Large* and *Common Hazel*, all which may be increas'd by the Suckers planted any Time after the Fall of the Leaf, cutting of the Tops, and ſhortning the Stem to a Foot; or you may ſet the ripe Nuts about the beginning of *November*, and cover them, in dry Ground, and have a Tree as ſoon.

*Nonſuch*

*Nonſuch*, or *Flower of Briſtol*, vide *Campions*.

*Oleander*, or *Roſe-Bay*, is propagated by laying in *Auguſt*, and muſt be taken great Care of in the Winter or hous'd. It is brought out of the Conſervatory in *April*. The Flowers appear in *July*.

*Onions* are raiſed in good rich Soil (not Sandy) from the Seed, any Time from the Middle of *February*, to the Middle of *April*, thoſe deſigned for Winter ſpending, *&c.* will be fit to be pull'd up about *Lammas*. The Seed is ſown mix'd with ſome dry Mold, and cover'd by Raking or Riddling. If any ſtrike into the Ground and do not Head (as the Gard'ners term it) uſe them in your Spring Sallads, by pulling them up, you'll make more Room for the other; but to have young ones you may ſow them any Time, till *Auguſt*, as you have Occaſion, and may ſet the ſmall ones of the preceding Year in *February*, whoſe Tops will furniſh you before the young ones come in. The Sorts are the *Straſburg*, *Red Spaniſh*, (the largeſt) *White Spaniſh*, and *Engliſh*

*Engliſh Onion*; the largeſt of any of theſe Sorts, planted at 6 Inches diſtance in Beds, will produce Seed, which will be ripe in *September*.

The *Welch Onions* are ſet for the Uſe of a Family: Sow the Seed about the End of *July*, on a Bed about a Yard wide; the Seeds will come up in about 14 Days: Keep clean from Weeds; towards St. *Luke*'s Day the Blades will all be gone, ſo that the Bed will look as if it had nothing growing on it; but if not diſturb'd, you will ſee them put out in *January* following, and by *March* will be fit to draw, and in that Month and the following, are very uſeful in Sallets and the like, though they are ſtronger in Taſte than the common *Scalliens*.

To ſave Seed of them, plant ſome of the Roots in *March*, at about half a Foot diſtance, and they will produce Seed by *Michaelmas* or ſooner; which cut off, and let the ſame Roots continue, and they will afford a better Crop of Seed the ſecond Year. Then part the Roots

Roots and tranſplant them, and the Seed of them will be very good.

## *Onions* to Pickle.

Take the ſmalleſt of your dried *Onions*, of the *Spaniſh Sort*, and of the Bigneſs of a Walnut; take off the outward dry Coat, and boil the *Onions* in Water till they grow tender; then take off the Fire, and put them into a Cullender or Sieve to drain; when cold take off two other Coats from each, and rub them gently with a Linnen Cloth to dry; then put them into wide-mouth'd Glaſs Bottles, with 6 or 8 Bay Leaves to each Quart, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Ounce of Mace, two Raſes of Ginger ſliced, all which are to be mixed among the *Onions*. Then boil good Alegar or Vinegar with two Ounces of Bay Salt to each Quart, ſcumming as it boils; when cold, pour into the Glaſſes, and tie over the Mouths very cloſe wet Bladders: The will look very white, and will eat well.

N. B. *Onion Seed appears in about a Month.*

*Orach,*

*Orach*, or *Arrach*, thrives well in all Sorts of Ground, and its Seed is ſown thin in *March*, is quickly out of the Ground. To have good Seed, you muſt tranſplant ſome of it in a ſeparate Place, and it will be ripe in *July*. The tender Leaves are uſed in Sallads.

*Orange-Tree*, and *Limons*, are raiſed from the Kernels ſet on an Hot-Bed in *March*, but without great Care, or the Trouble of houſing, will ſuffer in the Winter. They delight in a Soil ſo compos'd that its Moiſture may not, for want of Natural Heat, become groſs, and ſo hinder their Growth, as too dry Earth does. Cows-Dung, or rotten Horſe-Dung, freſh Earth, with a little Lime or Sea-Coal Aſhes, is a good Compoſt. They are inoculated in *Auguſt*, toward the beginning, and uſually houſed in *England* in *November*, or ſooner, as the Seaſon is: In *May* (ſome Years in *April*) you may expoſe them to the Weather; but if they lower, put them into an Hot-Bed, or give them Milk inſtead of Water, or mix ſome with your Water.

They

They are alſo grafted by *Approach* in *July*, vide *Grafting*. You may plant them moſt conveniently in Boxes of a Size proportionable to the reſpective Tree, the leaſt that are uſed, a Foot and an half Square. Thoſe Trees that are brought 20, 40, 60, or 100 Miles, muſt be ſteept 24 Hours in Milk and Water a little warmiſh, and all the Strings or Fibres taken off that are altered before you plant them; cut off 2 or 3 Inches from every Branch; plant no deeper than to cover the Roots. As ſoon as your Trees are big enough for the firſt Caſe, remove to another that is larger, filled with the above-mention'd Compoſt. The Time of pruning them is the *Spring* or *October*.

In houſing theſe or any other tender Plant, ſhut not up your Conſervatory immediately, unleſs the Froſts come upon you with Severity.

*Orchard*, it ſhould be conveniently near, lying open, if it may be, to the *South*, *South Eaſt*, and *South Weſt*, and defended from the *North* by Buildings, Trees, *&c.* the Soil rather

ther dryiſh than moiſt, without Springs, for ſpringy Ground muſt be well drained, and great Care will be required in planting the Trees, *vide Apples*. Good *White-Thorn* is the beſt quick Fence for an Orchard, if ſet double upon a well prepared Border or Bank. If there be no Buildings on the *North*, you will do well to plant Walnut or Cheſnut-Trees in Rows, to keep off the Winds and Northern Colds; and ſome Fence on the *Weſt* Side will not be improper, eſpecially in *Autumn*, to ſave your Fruit from the Winds, that throw down the Fruit before it be ripe.

In *Herefordſhire* (the chief County in *England* for *Orchards*) they plant the Trees at 80 or 100 Foot diſtance, and plow and ſow Corn between; and they find, that by planting Trees ſo far aſunder, the Trees grow larger, are ſeldomer blaſted, and bear more Fruit.

But if you are not minded to plant farther off than 24 or 30 Foot, and likewiſe would have ſeveral Sorts of Trees, *viz. Apples*, *Pears*, *Plumbs*, &c. in your *Orchard*, plant thoſe which you think will grow the higheſt

higheſt backward, and thoſe which will grow loweſt forward.

In making Choice of Trees for your *Orchard*, buy at a Nurſery where the Ground is not ſo rich as yours.

Plant your *Orchard*, if it may be, on a riſing Ground.

Sorts of Apples for Cyder, as I had them from an *Herefordſhire*-Man, are,

For Sweet *Cyder*.

The *Red-Streak* Apple.
*Woodcock* Apple.
*Red-Muſt*.
Sweet *Pippin*.
*Winter Queening*.
*Fox Whelp*.
*Harvey* Apple.

For Strong *Cyder*.

The *Styre* Apple.
*Broomſgrove Crab*.
The *Brodlin*.

The

The *Stockin* Apple.
The *Jelly-Flower* Apple.
The *Elict.*
The *Well* Apple.
The *William.*
The *Leonard.*
The *John* Apple.
The *Snouting.*
*Pearmain.*
*Leather-Coat.*

*Orchis*, vide *Bee-flower.*

*Pæonies*, the *Male* and the *Female*, the firſt Single, as ſome Floriſts affirm, and its Leaves coming whole without any Diviſion; the Stalk of the *Female* is not reddiſh, its Leaves on the Back are downy, and of a brown Green on the other Side; they are multiplied by the Roots in *October* or *November*, ſet in a Place not much expos'd to the Sun. The Seed ſown very thin in *September*, where it mayn't be diſturb'd for two Years may produce new Varieties. *Pæonies* flower in *May.*

*Parſley*, its Seed is ſown any Time from *February* to *September*, either in Rows, or all up

up and down the Bed, and is a Month commonly or more before it appears. The second Year it runs to Seed, which is fit for gathering in *Auguſt* or *September*.

*Parſnips* are managed as *Carrots* in every Reſpect. You may either ſow them on Beds alone or with *Carrots*, or in the Allies between your *Onion* Beds, and is ripe in *Auguſt* or *September* at the furtheſt. The Seed is raiſed from ſome of the largeſt, taken up in *November* into your Conſervatory, and ſet again in *February*.

*Paſſion-Flower*. vide *Maracoe*.

*Paſſe-Pieroe*, or *Pierce-ſtone*, is a Kind of *Parſley*, and has the ſame Culture.

*Peaches* are inoculated on the *Peach* or *Plum-ſtock*. Mr. *Evelyn* ſays, you may bud upon the *Almond*, but on a Stock that has never been removed, and ſo let it continue. They are ordered as the *Nectarine* and *Abricot*. Remember that theſe Trees, when their Shoots are too luxuriant, they muſt be pinched or broken off within the Compaſs of 4 or 5 Eyes, or as you think fit in *May* or *June*.

In

In pruning them in *March*, 1. Take away all the dead Wood and crumpled Branches. 2. Shorten the Wood-Branches to 4 or 5 Eyes, or according to the Strength of the Tree, and leave all the Fruit-Branches, which you may know by their double Buds. 3. When one Side is deficient in Wood-Branches, prune the Fruit-Branches ſhort, and if they are luxuriant ones, leave them 10 or 12 Inches long, with a little one at the End, which will both attract the Sap, and produce good Branches. 4. If it has produced no Wood-Branches pluck it up as ſoon as the Fruit is gather'd; ſometimes it ſhoots vigorouſly at the Foot, which Branches, if you let it ſtand, muſt be preſerv'd and prun'd long, a Foot at leaſt. The ſecond pruning of *Abricots*, *Nectarines*, *Peaches*, and *Plumbs*, is from *Mid-May* to *Mid-June*, and is different from the firſt. Now you prune only the Fruit-Branches that are half dried away, thoſe you think will not be able to nouriſh their Fruit, the gummy and languiſhing, and take off ſome Fruit-Branches when there

there is but one Wood-Branch to make the Tree the more beautiful. The Sorts are,

*Newington Peach.*
*Nutmeg*, White and Red.
*Muſcat.*
*Perſian.*
*Rambouillet.*
} Ripe in *July* and *Auguſt*, on a *South-Wall.*

*Nivet Peach.*
*Roman Peach.*
*Portugal.*
*Man.*
*Magdalen.*
*Minion.*
*Violet.*
} Ripe in *Auguſt* & *September*, on a *South-Wall.*

The Borders where *Peaches* are planted, ſhould be 6 Foot broad, that the Roots may have Liberty to grow; and when you plant make a Hole big enough to contain the Roots: Turn the Bud outwards, that the wounded Part of the Stock may not be ſeen, and let the Stem be 4 or 5 Inches from the Wall,

Wall, with its Head inclining thereto: Then fill in the Earth with your Hands, breaking all Lumps, and when fill'd in, preſs down with your Foot gently: Lay a little rotten Straw to keep off the Summer Heat, and to retain the Moiſture you may have Occaſion to give them then. In *March* following take faſt hold of the Stem below the Bud and hold it faſt, then cut off the Head ſloping a little above the Eye: Let this be done in dry Weather; and if you have looſen'd the Roots, put the Earth to them again.

In *May*, when the Shoots are 6 or 8 Inches long, nail them to the Wall, training them horizontally, rubbing off all fore-right Shoots, or ſuch as are weak. Water them when you ſee Occaſion.

Theſe two Rules following are to be obſerved in pruning both *Peaches* and *Nectarines*, *viz.* 1. To furniſh every Part of a Tree with bearing Wood. 2. Not to lay the Branches too cloſe together; for all Trees

Trees produce Fruit on the young Wood, either of Wood of one or two Years old; and they are to be minded every Month, and order'd as there is Occaſion.

In pruning *Peaches* and *Nectarines*, obſerve to cut them behind a Wood-Bud, and thoſe Buds are leſſer than the Bloſſom ones, which are thicker, rounder, and fuller; and leave the Branches you cut, as long as the Strength of the Tree requires, 9 or 10 Inches long or more, whereas 6 may be long enough in a weak Tree. Cut off all weakly Shoots; and in nailing the Shoots to the Wall, place them at an equal diſtance, ſo as that the Leaves, when come out, may have Room to grow without ſhading the Branches too much, and never nail them up right, but horizontally or ſloping.

When your Fruit is ſet, and as big as a ſmall Nut, go over them, and thin them to the Diſtance of 4 or 5 Inches, ſo your Fruit will be larger.

*Pear-Trees* have the ſame *Culture* that *Apples*, only are grafted ſooner by a Month, on *Pear-Kernel Stocks* or Suckers, and will proſper in ſtony, hungry, gravelly Lands, where *Apples* will not. The Sorts of Standards (for *Dwarfs*, vide *Dwarfs*) are,

The *Maudlin.*
*Madera.*
*Green-Royal.*
St. *Laurence.*
*Primatin.*
*Early Chiſel.*
*Ruſſet*
*Yellow* } *Catherine.*
*King*
*Orange-Pear.*
*Green-Chiſe.*
*Cuiſſe Madame.*
*Pearl-Pear.*

} June & July.

*Windſor.*

*Windsor.*
*Slipper.*
*Bergamot.*
*Orange.*
*Sugar-Pear.*
*Bonchretien.* /
*Sovereign.*
*Lording.*
*Prussia.*
*Hambdens.*
} August.

*Bura's.* /
*Norwitch.*
*Chester.*
*Pound-Pear.*
*Lewis.*
*Frith.*
*Arundel.*
*Brunswick.*
*Queen's pear.*
*Russet*
*Green* } *Poppering.*
*Great*
} September.

*Biſhop's Tongue.*
*Diego.*
*Meſſire Jean.*
*Rowling-pear.*
*Emperor.*
*Greenfield.*
*Dionere.*

*Green Butterpear.*
*Ruſſel.*
*Saffron.*
*Winter Windſor.*
*Mompelier.*
*Bell.*
*Paves.*
*Caw-pear.*
*Petworth.*
*The Squib.*
*Virgin.*
*Scarlet-pear.*
*Vergoules.*
*Wardens*, ſeveral Sorts.
*Deadman's-pear.*

October, November, and the other Months.

*Longevel.*

*Longevel.*
*Amadot.*
*Ambret.*
*Bergamot.*
*Lyſumber.*
*Bonchretien*, Winter.

You may alſo bud *Pears* on *Free-Stocks*, or upon *Quince-Stocks*, or White Thorn; but *Free-Stocks*, or Stocks procur'd from the Suckers of Old Pears, are the beſt.

*Pears* againſt *Walls* or *Eſpaliers*, ſhould be at 12 Foot diſtance or more. Thoſe that are ſet for Standards, 7 or 8 Yards or more.

The beſt Time of pruning of theſe, is from the Beginning of *November* to *Candlemas*.

*Summer-pears* ſhould be gathered two or three Days before they are ripe, becauſe they are ſoon rotten after they are ripe.

*Winter-pears* ſhould hang on the Trees as long as the Seaſon will permit; but not to ſuffer by the Froſt.

*Peaſe* may be ſown any Time from *October* to the end of *May*, two Rows, or only one on a Bed, of about 30 Inches wide, leave the ſame Space for Earthing, or more, *&c.* which will be little enough in rich Ground; you muſt ſupport them with Sticks to keep them from falling to the Ground. Keep the Allies or Spaces between clean from Weeds, with your Hoes, *&c.* The ſorts ſold by the Seedſmen are,

*Beau Dye* ——
*Edward's* ——
*Flanders* ——
*Green's* ——
*Barnes's* ——
*Long and ſhort.* ——
} Hotſpurs.

*Reading* Peaſe
*Eſſex Reading* Peaſe
*Charlton's* Peaſe
*Ormal* Hotſpurs
*Crooked Sugar* Peaſe
*The Cobham* Pea

*Windſor*

*Windſor Grey* Pea
*Alabaſter* Pea
*Union* Pea
*Spaniſh Moretto*
*Redſhanks* Pea
*Marrow* Pea
*Long Dwarf* Pea
*Long crook'd Sugar* Peaſe, *eaten as Kidney Beans, ſhells and all.*

*Gray*
*White*
*Blue*
*Green*
*Maple.*
} Rouncivals.

*Large White*
*Small White*
*Gray*
*Dwarf.*
} Sugar Peaſe.

*Egg* ——————
*Sickle* ——————
*Dutch Admiral* ——
*Crown* or *Roſe* —— } Peaſe.
*Winged* ——————
*Everlaſting.* ——

Theſe Sorts, and any other Seeds, may be had of Mr. *Nathaniel Powel*, Seedſman, at the *King's-Head*, near *Fetter-Lane*, in *Holborn*, *London*.

The *large Peaſe*, as *Dutch Admiral*, *Egg-Peaſe*, *Marrow-Fat*, and *Spaniſh Moretto*, &c. ſhould be ſet two Rows on a Bed, a Foot aſunder each Row, and if you ſet two Beds together, let the two outermoſt Rows be 6 Foot aſunder: for ſo ſet, you may go between them to gather the Peaſe without bruiſing the Vines. You may ſet them at four Inches Diſtance in the Rows.

The Pods of the *Sugar-Peaſe*, when they firſt begin to appear, may be us'd in the Sallads.

*Panſy*

*Panſy* is rais'd of Seed in *April*, and tranſplanted; ſow it thin in good light Earth. It flowers late.

*Penny-royal* is multiplied by the Roots, or Slips ſet in *March* or *April*. It delights in a moiſt Soil: You may ſet it alſo in *September*.

*Perennial-Flowers* are,

*Matted*
*Mountain*
*Maiden* } Pinks.
*Thrift*
*London Pride*
*Alpine Sedum*
*Sweet Williams* and *Johns*
*Gilliflowers*
*White*
*Yellow* } *Kein* or *Wall-flowers*.
*Striped*
*White*
*Brompton* } Stock-Gilliflowers.
*Large Annual*

*Snap-Dragons*
*Roſe Campion*
*Rocket*
*Scarlet Lychnis*
*Canterbury Bells*
*Virginian*
*Striped* } Columbine.
*Double*
*Muſk Scabious*
*French Honey-ſuckle*
*Red*
*White* } Valerian.
*Grecian*
*Monkſhood*
*Foxglove*
*Hollyhocks*, of ſeveral Colours
*Sattin Flowers*
*Auricula's*
*Poliantho's* } Sow in *Auguſt* or *September*.
*Primroſes*.

*N. B.* Moſt of theſe may be ſown in *April* in rich light Earth, and tranſplanted as ſoon

ſoon as they are big enough; they flower the ſecond Year.

*Periploca*, or *Virginian Silk*, may be rais'd of Seed, on an Hot-bed in the Spring, it flowers the ſecond Year in *July*, and produces Seeds and Silks in *Auguſt*.

*Perpetual* or *Eternal Flower*, is propagated by Seeds ſown on a warm Border in *Auguſt*: Shade them if the Weather proves dry, and keep from Weeds. In the Spring, after you remove, or let them remain, and they will flower in *July* or ſooner. The Seeds will be ripe in *Auguſt*.

*Phillyrea* has the ſame Culture as *Alaternus*.

*Phyſical Plants*, vide *Medicinals*.

*Pinks*, vide Note under *Perennials*.

*Periwinkle*, vide *Edgings*.

*Planting of Trees*. No Tree is fit to be *tranſplanted* before the Sap be gone down, which is as ſoon as the Leaves are fallen off: Plant in *November*, *December*, *January*, *February*, or *March*. Thoſe Trees that are

ſooneſt planted in dry Ground, thrive beſt: in wet and moiſt Earth, if you defer planting till *March*, the Trees will better reſiſt the too great Moiſture of the Earth.

*Evergreens*; as *Yews*, &c. may be taken up any time, if you take care to ſecure them from the Heat in Summer, which dries them too much, and from the violent Froſts of Winter, which are equally prejudicial.

Rules to be obſerv'd in *planting*.

1ſt. Be careful not to break the Roots, when you take up any Tree; and before you replant, cut off thoſe Roots that are bruis'd or interfere one with another; alſo all ſuperfluous Fibres, which the middle Roots will ſoon ſupply. Let the Face of the Cut be always placed downward againſt the Ground, that the young Roots may ſhoot upward.

2. The Top, as is before directed, is to be prun'd, ſo as to produce, if it may be, an handſome Tree, and not left too full of Wood, eſpecially in *Fruit-Trees*, which hinders their Bearing, always remember that the uppermoſt Eye or Bud be outward.

3. If

3. If the *Grafting* Place be not grown over, let it ſtand towards the North, and cover with Clay, or human Dung, which will heal up a Wound in a Tree.

4. If you do not think fit to lay a Covering of Straw, or Fern about the Trees when cover'd in, to keep off the Heat in Summer, *&c.* as directed, at *Apple-Trees*, lay at the Foot of them ſome Pond-Mud, or any Thing of the Nature of that which will retain it's Moiſture.

5. Never throw Dung next the Roots, as you are planting, but mix it with the Earth, and take Care to preſs the Ground with your Hands cloſe to the Roots, that the Earth above and below may cleave to the Roots. This Method prevents the Moſs growing on Trees, eſpecially in wateriſh Grounds, if you'll raiſe the Earth at *planting* above the Surface.

N. B. *I had almoſt forgot to tell you, that if the Holes wherein you deſign to plant your Trees were laid open, 3, 4, or more Months, before the Trees are put in, the Bottoms of the Holes*

*Holes would be meliorated by the Sun and Rain, and consequently very much further the Growth of your Trees.*

*Plums* are grafted or inoculated on Plum-Stocks; those of the *White* and *Black Pear-Plum* are the best, the Stones being set in *October* or *November*. Standards are order'd as *Apples* and *Pears*. Those for the Wall, as *Peaches*, vide *Peaches*.

The Sorts as follow,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Myrobalans* { *Red* / *White* | July and August early. |
| *Primordians* | |
| *The Amber* | |
| *Pear-plum*, Black | |
| *Damascens*, two or three Sorts | |
| *Chefon* | |
| *Abricot* | |
| *Cinnamon* | |
| *Kings plum* | |
| *Lady Elizabeth* | |
| *Tawny* | |

*Date*

*Date* — *Red* —— *White* ——
*Imperial Blue* ——
*Yellow Pear-plum* ——
*Nutmeg* ——
*Great Anthony* ——
*Turky-plum* ——
*Jane-plum* ——
} Auguſt or later.

*Peaſe-plum* ——
*Bullace* — *White* —
*Black* —
} September.

*Great Damaſcen* of *Tours*
*Monſieur Plum*, Plant in hot, light Soils
*Diaper Plum*
*Maugeron*
*Queen Claudia*
*Queen Catherine* (of an Amber Colour.)
*Violet Perdrigon*
*White Perdrigon*
*Imperial Violet Plum.* Set in a hot, light Earth
*Pearl Damaſcene.*

*Plums*

*Plums* are planted at the outsides of the Orchard commonly; as *Apples*, &c.

*Pomegranate* is one of the rarest of Flower Trees, and may be rais'd by Laying in *August* or *April*, which is, by pegging down and covering with good Earth, *i. e.* the part pegged; water, and in six Months it will have taken Root: Or, by *Grafting*, by *Approach* in *April*. It is tender while Young; but after hardy enough. Take care to keep it clear of Suckers; it delights to stand in a warm place, in good Ground, enrich'd with old Horse-Dung. You may propagate it by the Slips, which you must prepare thus, scrape the Bark up two Inches at least at the end that is to be in the Ground, cut the upper end, and plant in some Box fill'd with the above-mentioned Compost, and water once in two or three Days.

*Poppies*, vide *Annuals*.

*Potatoes* are set in *February* in Drills or Rows, a Foot or 18 Inches asunder; make them with a large Hoe, and fill them almost full with Manure; then cut the *Potatoes*, large

ones

ones, into four or ſix Pieces, each having an Eye, lay them on the Dung, each Piece five, ſix, or more Inches diſtant, and earth them up. You may dig them up in *October* and *November*. They do not appear before the end of *April*.

*Potatoes* are alſo ſet in Fields out of Order five or ſix Inches aſunder, or more, and two or three deep, and in freſh Ground.

You may know that *Potatoes* are ready for taking up when their Berries turn blackiſh; and dry Weather is beſt to take them up in, and a four-fang'd Fork, with the Fangs pretty near together, is preferable to a Spade.

Thoſe you would keep, lay them in the Sun for two or three Days to dry, and when dry, cover in a dry Cellar with Sand that is dry alſo; and you may keep till *April*.

Others make a Pit in dry Ground, as deep as a Saw-pit, and lay Straw in the Bottom, and on the Sides, and then put their *Potatoes* within it, till it be almoſt full, and cover them with Straw next them, and after with Earth to keep the Froſt from them.

*Pot-*

*Pot-Herbs* rais'd of Seeds, are,

*Borage*,
*Bloodwort*,
*Bugloſs*,
*Burnet*,
*Clary*,
*Endive*,
*Columbine*,
*French Sorrel*,
*Majoram*,
*Marigold*,
*Landbeef*,
*Savory*, (Summer)
*Winter Savory*,
*Tanſie*,
*Nep*,
*Orach*,
*Succory*,
*Thyme*,
*French Mallows*.

*N. B.* The Seeds are ſown in light rich Ground in *April*, and then tranſplanted (or as ſoon as ready) the Year following.

*Pumpions* or *Pumkins*, their Culture is the ſame with that of *Cucumbers*, only in *June*, when their Vines grow 5 or 6 Foot long, throw Earth upon them about the Middle, from the Root. This Way keeps the Winds from prejudicing them; the Fruit beyond that Place will be the better nouriſh'd, and

con-

consequently grow bigger. They delight in the Sun, and would be water'd now and then in dry Summers.

*Purslane*, to have Seed, sow it early on an Hot-Bed, and transplant in *June*; when the Husks open and discover the black Seed, it is ripe. Set them at 8 or 10 Inches distance: The usual Time of sowing is *April* or *May*, in light warm Earth, or made warm with Horse-Dung, like an Hot-Bed. In 8 or 10 Weeks, if frequently water'd, it will be fit for pickling. I did sow some one Year on a Manure Heap, just laid together on a Covering of Earth 3 or 4 Inches thick, about the Middle of *June*, and about that Time in *August* it was ready. The tender Leaves are us'd for Sallets.

*Pruning of Fruit-Trees* is not alike in all, nor at the same Time.

§. *Abricots*, *Peaches*, *Nectarines* and *Plumbs*, I have treated of, *vide Peaches*.

§. *Dwarfs*, whether *Apples*, *Pears*, or *Cherries*, &c. are prun'd alike. 1. To give them a handsome Shape, and to make the Fruit the fairer,

fairer, you muſt obſerve, *Wood-Branches*, which forms the Trees, are cut from 4 to 12 Inches long; *Fruit-Branches*, whoſe Buds are turgid and near one another, if you think them inſufficient to bear their Fruit, ſhorten them, and thoſe that ſeem able, cut off only the Extremity; all *crumpled Branches* take quite off. *Branches* of falſe Wood, whoſe Eyes or Buds are flat and far diſtant, cut them off. Always keep *Dwarfs* open in the Middle, and in a round Figure, if poſſible, the Stem 8 or 9 Inches below the Graft. *Luxuriant Branches* are thoſe that ſpring out from the large Wood, ſmooth and clean, Buds flat and far diſtant, theſe are taken away, or ſav'd, as you have Occaſion for Wood. Weak Trees are prun'd in *January*; the vigorous in *March*, for then you may diſtinguiſh the Buds; always leave the uppermoſt Eye or Bud of each *Wood-Branch* outward.

If your Trees are not round, a Hoop put about it, and tied, having the *Wood-Branches* bound to it, will bring them into that Figure.

*Standards*,

*Standards*, as *Apples*, *Pears*, *Cherries*, *Plumbs*, &c. are prun'd all alike; endeavour that *Apples* eſpecially may not ſhoot up too much in Wood in the Middle, which very much hinders their bearing; therefore take out the great *Wood-Branches*, and never fear a Supply of far better; the more horizontally any Standard or Wall-Tree grows, the more Fruit it bears, and the Reaſon is the bending of Boughs checks the Sap, and conſequently nouriſhes the bearing Branches more, which you muſt never let grow too thick, becauſe one will rob another of Nouriſhment, and the Fruit of both will be ſmall. Cut off thoſe that rub upon their Neighbours, all canker'd, dead, and luxuriant Boughs; and as to the Roots in Trees that bloſſom too early. Mr. *de la Quintinye* ſays, 'Tis much better to take off one or two of the greateſt Roots in *November* or *December*, than either boring Holes into the Bodies of them, or cleaving a Root, and putting a Stone into the Cleft, which ſome Gard'ners do to old Trees that bloſſom and bear not.

*Pears*

*Pears* and *Plumbs* ſhoot up naturally, more than *Apples*, and muſt be check'd if they run up too much into Wood, and do not bear, as it is expected.

*Primroſes* may be encreas'd by ſowing the Seed on a Bed of fine Earth, ſifting a light Cover of rich Mold upon them, about the End of *Auguſt*; a Year after you may tranſplant, and expect Flowers the ſecond Spring. There are a great Variety of them, both Single and Double.

*Pyracantha* is rais'd of Slips in *February*, or of its Berries, as *Haws* below, *vide Quickſets:*

*Quickſets*, for a Fence for the Orchard or Garden, are thoſe of *Hay-thorn*, ſet any Time from *October* to the End of *February*, in two Rows, 8 or 10 Inches or more aſunder, and each ſet at what Diſtance you think moſt convenient for your Purpoſe; let the Sets of one Row be plac'd againſt the Middle of the Vacancy of the other, to make your Fence the thicker and ſtronger. Your Ground muſt be carefully digg'd and clean'd from *Nettle Roots*,

*Roots*, &c. and if dry, you'll do prudently if you ſet them a little below the Surface to take in the Rain, for want of which they are often loſt. You may earth them up even with the Surface the ſecond Year, if you pleaſe. If a Crab-Tree Stock was planted among them at every 18 Foot diſtance, you may graft it, and have *Apples*, as well as a better Part of an Hedge. Weed and Water if there be Occaſion. Some cut them cloſe to the Ground at 3 Years end, and ſay they will ſhoot more after that in a Year or two, than in 7 had they been let alone. *Haws* and *Hips* ſown in *October*, and the Place kept clean from Weeds, (though they ſeldom appear the firſt Year) will produce an Hedge in a few Years. Some Years the *Haws*, &c. are not ripe before *November*, in which Month you may ſow them.

*Quinces*, the beſt Sorts are the *Portugal*, *Barbery*, and *Brunſwick*, which are encreaſed by Suckers and Laying, and then grafted or inoculated, as other *Dwarfs*, which makes them

them bear better, especially if planted in moist rich Grounds; or near a Sink, or Water.

*Quince-Stocks* are in great Esteem for grafting or budding Pears on: For Trees upon these Stocks do not shoot so vigorously as those on Free Stocks, and may be kept consequently within less Compass; besides, they will bear Fruit sooner. The better Stocks are raised from Cuttings set early in the Spring, and water'd often in dry Weather.

If you would have your *Quince-Trees* bear well, keep them clear of Suckers, and take off all Branches that cross one another, and those that shoot upright too luxuriantly in the Middle of the Tree.

*Radish*, the *Black*, *White*, *London Turnep-Root*, and *Sandwich*, are sown without Danger, from the Beginning of *March* to *September*, if you please. If you would sow sooner than *March*, it must be in some warm Place, or an Hot-Bed; they will sprout in cold Ground, but are commonly destroyed by a Fly, or pick'd up by the Birds, unless you prick them in the Ground. You may

sow

ſow them amongſt *Carrots*, *Parſnips*, &c. The Seed is raiſed from ſome of the largeſt, which you muſt let ſtand; it will be ready about *Lammas*. It ſprouts in 16, ſometimes in 12, and in the hot Months in 7 Days or leſs, and will be ready in 6 or 8 Weeks.

*Horſe-Radiſh* is increaſed by the Roots commonly; which either ſcrap'd, when Green, (I mean the Root) or grated on a Grater without a Bottom, and eaten with Vinegar and Sugar, is an excellent Winter Sauce to moſt Diſhes, in which Pickles are us'd. You may ſlip it in *March*, and ſet it in any dry Place in your Orchard, if you do not think fit to give it a Place in your Garden.

*Rampions* have the ſame Culture that *Radiſhes* have, and the Roots are eaten accordingly, but are reckon'd much more nouriſhing.

*Ranunculus* or *Crowfoot* is increas'd by its *Flaps* or *Dugs*, which you muſt plant in rich light Earth, (old Thatch well rotted and mix'd with light Mold is very proper for it) about 2 Inches deep and 4 aſunder, in *No-*

*vember* and *December*; when they appear in *March* or *April*, they require frequent watering. It is ordered like the *Anemony* for the moſt Part, and its Sorts are as various; Names are impoſed at Pleaſure. You may plant in *January*. They are taken up in *June*.

To raiſe *Ranunculus*'s from Seed. Get a Tub or Box, and fill with light, ſandy, rich Earth; level the Surface, and ſow the Seeds pretty thick. Do this in *Auguſt*, and riddle a light Covering of the ſame Mold over the Seeds: Set the Tub or Box in a Place where it may have only the Sun till Ten o'Clock, and let it ſtand in this Expoſition till *Michaelmas*; then ſet the Tub in a Place more expos'd to the Sun. In froſty Weather cover in the Night-time, and in very wet Weather, both which are very prejuicial to them; the firſt throwing the young Plants out of the Ground, the other rotting them. As ſoon as the Spring comes in, and the Weather is warm, expoſe the Tub more. In *April* and *May*, &c. in hot Weather, ſhift in a ſhady Place.

Place. Let them remain in that Situation till the Leaves decay, when you may take the Roots up, and dry them in a ſhady Place; then keep till the Time you ſet old Roots. In the Spring after they will flower.

Plant *Ranunculus*'s in Rows, 4 Inches aſunder, or more.

*Raſpis*, there are the *Red*, *White*, and *Black*, all which plant about *Michaelmas*, or between that Time and *Chriſtmas*; ſet the Suckers on Beds of 3 Foot wide, 3 Rows on each, and every Plant 16 or 18 Inches aſunder. The Allies for paſſing ought to be 2 Foot wide. After they begin to bear, which is the ſecond Year, (very little the firſt) the bearing Branches die, and new one's come in their ſtead; break or cut them all off in *February*, or as ſoon as you can diſtinguiſh the Living from the Dead. The Berries are ripe in *June* and *July*.

*Reed-Indian* is a bulbous Root, and very tender; we plant it in Boxes in order to houſe it in the Froſt, which deſtroys it. *June* is

the Time of its flowering. It is not much unlike the *Corn-flag*.

*Rocambole*, a mild Sort of Garlick, is either ſown in *February* or *March*, or its Cloves ſet then; it is taken up in *Auguſt*.

*Rocket* is a Sallad-Herb, (*vide Kitchen-Garden-Herbs*) and is ſown in the Spring, and when you have Occaſion.

*Roſemary* is propagated by Slips or Cuttings, (which are better for the Stock) any Time in *March* to *May* in good Ground, near ſome Wall, and water'd till the Slips are rooted; it grows pretty large, where it likes the Soil. You may ſow the Seed in thoſe Months in the ſame Soil for Edgings, *&c.*

*Roſe-trees* increaſe by Suckers, or laying in *Auguſt*, (the Roots are only pegg'd down in good Earth) and by Inoculation in *June*. They are removed any Time from the Fall of the Leaf to *February*. Cut out all the dead Branches every Spring, and if you clip it, let it be as ſoon as it has done flowering. *Roſes* grow in moſt Soils, if not wet, and have

have various Names according to their Colour. Mr. *Gilbert* reckons up these Sorts, which flower in *June*.

The *English Red Rose*,
*Rose of the World*,
*The Hungarian Rose*,
*The Belgick Rose*,
*The double Velvet Rose*,
*The Marbled Rose*,
*The Frankford Rose*,
*Cinnamon Rose*, in May,
*Damask Rose*,
*Province Rose*,
*The Chrystal Rose*,
*The Monthly Rose*,
*The Yellow Rose*, Single,
*The Austrian Rose*,
*The Yellow Double*,
*The White Rose*,
*The Musk Rose*,
*The Eglantine Rose*,
*The Evergreen Rose*,
*The double Dog Rose*.

*Rue*, vulgarly *Herb of Grace*, is multiplied by the Cuttings in *March* or *September*, or from its Seed in *April*, vide *Edgings*.

*Sage*, there are many Sorts, is increas'd by the Slips thruſt into the Ground, (which ought to be good) with a forked Setting-Stick in *April* or *May*. It will require frequent Watering, and a good Soil.

*Salſify*, call'd alſo *Scorzonera* and *Viper-graſs*, is ſown in *March* on a well prepared Bed very thin; it is a very excellent Root when it has lain a while in Water to ſoak out the Bitterneſs, then peel'd, it may be eaten Raw or Condited, as *Artichoaks* and *Skirrets*.

*Salletting* for every Month according to Mr. *Evelyn*'s Advice.

*N. B.* A Pugil is a ſmall Handful. A Faſciat a large Handful.

For

For January.

Blanch'd { *Rampions* —— 10, *Endive* —— 2, *Succory* —— 5, *Fennel Sweet* — 10, *Cellery* —— 4 } Roots.

For February and March.

Green Sallade.

*Lamb Lettuce*, or *Corn-Sallet*
*Lob Lettuce*, each a Pugil
*Radish* — } Three Parts each.
*Cresses* — }
*Turneps*
*Mustard* Seedlings } Each one part.
*Scurvygrass*
*Spinage*, two Parts
*Sorrel*, Greenland

*Sorrel*, French
*Sweet Chervil*
*Burnet*
*Rocket*
} One Part each.

*Tarragon*, 20 Leaves

*Balm*
*Mint*
*Sampier*
} A ſmall Part of each.

*Shallots*
*Chives*
} A few.

*Winter Cabbage*, 2 Pugils.

For April, May, and June.

*Lop-Lettuce*
*Sileſian*
*Roman Winter*
} Blanch'd each a Pugil.

*Radiſhes*, 3 Parts
*Creſſes*, 2 Parts
*Purſlane*, a Faſciat
*Sorrel*, French 2 Parts
*Sampier*, 1 Part
*Young Onions*, 6 Parts
*Red Sage*, 2 Parts

*Parſley*

*Parſley*, *Creſſes*
*Lettuce Belgrade*
*Trip Madame*
*Chervil*
} One Part each.
*Burnet*, 2 Parts.

Sallade for July, Auguſt, and September:

*Sileſian Lettuce*, 1 Part
*Roman Lettuce*
*Creſs*
} 2 Parts
*Cabbage Lettuce* 4 Parts
Theſe 4 with *Naſturtium* Flowers, 2 Parts
*Purſlane*
*Lop-Lettuce*
} 1 Part
*Belgrade Lettuce*, 2 Parts
*Tarragon*, 1 Part
*Sorrel*, French
*Burnet*
} 2 Parts each.
*Trip Madame* 1 Part

## Sallet for October, November, and December.

Blanch'd { *Endive* / *Cellery* } 2 large, 4 ſmall Stalks.

{ *Lop-Lettuce* / *Lamb's Lettuce* } An Handful each.

{ *Radiſh*, 3 Parts / *Creſſes*, 2 Parts } Blanch'd.

Green { *Turneps* / *Muſtard Seedlings* / *Creſſes*, broad } 1 Part each. / *Spinage*, 2 Parts each.

*N. B.* Young Seedling *Orange* and *Limon* Leaves, are uſed in Salletting in the Summer Months.

*Sampier* is a tender Sallet-Herb, ſown under warm Walls in *March* or *April*; or in Boxes, and tranſplanted.

*Savoury*, increas'd by Slips in the Spring, is us'd for Edgings, *vide Edgings*.

You

You may raiſe *Savoury* by ſowing the Seeds in the beginning of *April*.

*Scabious*, thoſe Sorts that grow in Gardens, may be raiſed by ſowing the Seeds about the beginning of *September*, in a Bed of common Earth, and by the Spring the Plants will be fit to tranſplant. They flower the ſecond Year, and the Seed is ripe in *Auguſt*.

*Scabious*, there are three Sorts, the *White*, *Red*, and *Indian*, the two firſt flower in *July*; (reſown in *April* commonly) the *Indian* not before the end of *Auguſt*, and to procure Seed remove the Plants in *June*, and they will flower early the next Year. They all die after they have ſeeded.

*Satyrion*, vide *Bee-flower*.

*Savin* is propagated by laying in the Spring, or by Cuttings ſet in a moiſt Soil; in a Years Time they will have taken Root. Remove in *April* in moiſt Weather.

*Scarlet Beans* are ſown in *April* or *May*, as *Kidney-Beans*, their Uſe and Culture is the ſame.

*Scurvygraſs* is ſown in *March*, in any dry Ground, under a *North Wall*; alſo in *Auguſt* and *September*. It will grow in any Expoſure. Autumn is the beſt Seaſon for ſowing it.

*Seeds* of moſt Plants the newer the better; for ſeveral Seeds continue good not much above a Year, eſpecially ſmall ones, as *Lettuce*, &c. *Melons*, *Cucumbers*, *Pumpions*, *Peaſe*, *Beans*, laſt 8 or 10 Years; *Cabbage* 3 or 4, *Endive* and *Succory* 5 or 6. If your Seed or Kernels prove extraordinary dry, ſteep them in Milk and Water for 24 Hours, put a little Cows-Dung to the Milk, it will make them ſprout the ſooner, eſpecially if you have been hinder'd in the Sowing. Seeds that be Spungy and Porous, whether *Keys*, *Stones*, *Nuts* or *Kernels*, are to be ſown as ſoon as Ripe, as thoſe of the *Elm*, *Poplar*, &c. Such as are mild in Taſte, and of a cloſe Skin or Shell, may be kept longer till the Spring, as *Acorns*, *Cheſnuts*, &c. Seeds of an hot or bitter Taſte may be kept a Year before they be ſown, and obſerve that Seeds take Root at the ſmall end, and when that has laid hold

on

on the Ground, then it puts forth upward, by which I gather that it is beſt to lay Seeds on their Sides. Heavy Seeds are to be ſown deeper than light, as *Acrons*, *Peaches*, *Abricots*, *Walnuts*, *Cheſnuts*, &c. about 2 or 3 Inches, and ſo all others in Proportion to their Bulk; for Nature buries nothing.

*Seminary* for *Fruit-Trees*; towards *October* prepare a piece of Ground as well defended from the Cold as you can, and that is not Wet, or very ſtiff Clay, and alſo not under the droppings of Trees; let it be well digged, and the Roots, &c. clean pick'd out. Then make out your Beds.

§ *Stones* of *Fruit* ſoon ripe, are preſerv'd in Sand till then, and are to be prick'd down flat at the diſtance of 4 or 5 Inches, and 2 or 3 deep, according as they are in Bigneſs; ſome ſet the ſharp end of the Stones downward, ſome upward. Let the Rows of Stones be ſo far aſunder, that you may conveniently paſs between them to graft, or inoculate, and weed, when there's Occaſion, which you muſt take Care to do.

§ *Nuts*,

§ *Nuts*, eſpecially *Walnuts* and *Cheſnuts*, are to be ſet at a greater Diſtance, and remain longer in the *Seminary*.

§ *Kernels* (if you uſe thoſe that are met with after *Cyder* making, *&c.*) muſt be clean'd from the Muſt by riddling them on a Cloth or Floor, and are ſown thick becauſe the bruis'd ones will not grow; make the Earth fine firſt, and ſift good Mold upon them above an Inch thick. If a dry Summer follows, you muſt Water. Obſerve the Moles and Mice, the greateſt Enemies, vide *Nurſery*.

*Senſitive Plant*, vide *Annuals*.

*Service-Tree*, the Stones are preſerv'd in *September* till *January* in Sand, and ſet as above; (vide *Seminary*) they delight rather in cold ſtiff Ground than hot.

It may alſo be grafted on the *White-Thorn* and *Quince*. The Sorts are the *Wild*, the *Azerole*, *Terminalis*, and the *Pear Sort*. You may propagate them of Suckers alſo.

*Skirrets* are ſown in *March* in rich mellow freſh Earth, and Moiſt, and when about a Finger

Finger long remove; plant but one ſingle Root in a Hole at a Foot diſtance. They are to be taken up at any Time before the Spring be too forward, and the Tops are to be cover'd for a further Crop. They are ſeldom eaten raw, but being boil'd, ſtew'd or bak'd, are very agreeable to moſt Palates. 'Tis ſaid, the Emperor *Tiberius* ſo valued them, that he accepted them for Tribute.

*Shallots* are increas'd by the Cloves ſet in good Ground in *February*, at 5 or 6 Inches diſtance, and when the Tops or Leaves are all wither'd, (which happens about *Lammas*) dig them up, and dry for uſe. The Leaves in Sallades are preferable to either *Cives* or *Onions*.

*Smallage* is ſown in *March*, and is uſed by ſome in their Pottage.

*Snap Dragons* are rais'd of Seed in *April*, vide *Perennials*. The Seeds are gather'd in *Auguſt*.

*Snow-drops* increaſe very faſt by the Roots, and may be removed at any time.

*Spiderwort*

*Spiderwort* is a very hardy Plant, and is propagated by parting its Roots in *Auguſt*; it will thrive in moſt Grounds, eſpecially in moiſt; we have two ſorts, the *Italian*, and the *Savoy*, which flower in *June*.

*Sorrel*, there are three or four Sorts to be met with in Gardens, *viz.* The *Common French*, *Greenland*, and *Candy Sorrel*; all which may be increas'd by Slips or pieces of Roots in *April*, or by ſowing their Seeds in a dry Seaſon, on good Ground. Earth it a-freſh every *March*.

*Southerwood*, is rais'd of Slips ſet in a ſhady Place, either in *March* or *September*. The Tops of it boil'd in Wine or Water, and ſweeten'd with Honey or Sugar, is of Service in an *Aſthma*, and difficulty of Breathing, and helps Expectoration.

*Sow-bread*, vide *Cyclamens*.

*Spaniſh Broom*, is eaſily propagated by ſowing the Seeds in the Spring, on a warm, dry Soil, and in an open Expoſure; cover the Seeds thin, which will come up in about five or ſix Weeks. The Bed is to be carefully weeded.

weeded. And in *March* following, transplant into the Place of the Nursery you would have them to stand in, and in Rows; take Care of prejudicing the Roots when you take them up. Set at the Distance of a Foot in the Rows, and the Rows at a Yard. The next Year after transplanting, dig the Ground between the Rows. When they have been in the Nursery three Years, plant out for good about the end of *March*.

*Spinage* may be sown either at the beginning of *September*, or any Time from *Candlemas* to the time above-mentioned, in Rows, or otherwise; but that which stands the Winter is reckon'd the best for Seed, which will be fit for gathering in *July*. The sorts are the *Round* and *Prickly Spinage*.

*Spirea Frutex* flowers commonly in *August*, and is increased by Laying in that Month.

*Stock-gilliflower*, vide *Gilleflowers*.

*Star-flower* of *Arabia*, flowers in *May*; *Star* of *Bethlehem* in *June*; that of *Naples*, and the *Yellow* in *April* and *May*; but the *Æthiopian*

*opian* not till *Auguſt*. They all delight in rich ſandy Earth, and are taken up as ſoon as the Leaves are dry, and kept till *Michaelmas* before they be tranſplanted. The *Arabian* and *Æthiopian* require ſome Care in Winter; therefore are beſt ſet in *Boxes*, and hous'd.

*Strawberries* increaſe faſt enough by their Runners, and are planted on Beds of three Foot broad, or leſs, (in *September*) in three Rows each Plant, (you may ſet 2 or 3 in one Hole) at 16 or 18 Inches diſtance. You muſt nip off the Runners in *April* and *May*, and water, if thoſe Months be dry. Every Year in *Auguſt* thin your Beds, and leave only a ſufficient Number of Leaves on the Tufts, and in the Spring, or in *February*, beſtow ſome good Earth or Dung on them. Some commend Plants got in the Woods, as better than thoſe that grow in the Garden, for Fruit. You may plant in *April* or *May*, if you omit in *September*. The beſt and moſt uſual Sorts are the,

*American*

*American*
*Coped White*
*Green*
*Scarlet*
*Long Red*
*Dutch*
*Engliſh Garden*
*Polonian*
*Wood*
} Strawberry.

*Succory*, vide *Endive*.

*Sun-Flower*, of this Flower there are ſeveral Sorts: Sow the Seed in good Soil in *March*; when the Plants are 3 or 4 Inches high, tranſplant, and ſet about a Foot aſunder.

*Sweet-Herbs*, vide *Pot-Herbs*.

*Sweet-William*'s and *John*'s, vide *Perennials*.

*Syringa*'s, of ſeveral Kinds, propagate by the Slips or Branches with the Root ſplit; ſet them in a ſhady Place till they be well rooted,

rooted, after that plant them in a warm Expoſure in *November*. They flower in *April* and *May*. You may plant in Boxes or Caſes.

*Tanners-Bark, Hot-Beds* made of this are thus ordered. Take the *Bark* about a Fortnight after it comes out of the Fat, and lay on a round Heap to drain; then put into the Hole where the Hot-Bed is deſigned to be, which ſhould be walled about; fill to the Height of 3 Foot, and 4 Foot wide, and as long as your Glaſs Frame is; do not tread it, but preſs it down gently. Put the Glaſs over it immediately when you have made it, which will help it to heat, and to keep off the Wet. In 12 or 14 Days, or thereabout, it will begin to heat, and when it is of a due Temper, remove your Plants to it. A Hot-Bed of *Tanners-Bark* well made, will continue 5 or 6 Months good, and becauſe it ſends out little Steam, is preferable in many Caſes to one made of Horſe-Dung.

N. B.

N. B. *If the Ground be wet where you make it, raiſe above the Surface.*

*Tanſie* is multiplied by the Roots or Slips, ſet in any vacant Place in *March* or *April*.

*Tarragon*, is raiſed of the Seed in *March* or *April*, or the Plants are ſet then; it abides Heat or Cold; let your Plants ſtand 8 or 9 Inches aſunder, when you tranſplant, which you may do in the Summer Months, when the Plants are ready, as well as in thoſe above-named. The young tender Tops are uſed in Sallads, and are very good for old People. It heats the Liver, and attenuates the Blood.

*Teaſil*, is a Plant raiſed much where the Woollen Manufacture is uſed. The Way is, Sow the Seed on dryiſh Ground in *March*. A Peck of Seed is enough for an Acre of Land: When the Plants are come up, they are to be thin'd with an Hoe, as Turneps are, which Work muſt be repeated

peated, if there be Occaſion, and the Weeds likewiſe are to be cut up carefully. Thoſe Plants that are intended to ſtand, ſhould be near a Foot aſunder. In the ſecond Year they will produce Heads, which will be fit for cutting in *Auguſt*: When you cut, tie them up in Bunches, and dry them carefully. An Acre of good *Teaſils* will produce 120, 140, 160, or 180 of thoſe Bunches, are reckoned worth a Shilling each.

*Thrift*, is increaſed by parting the Roots in *Auguſt* or *September*, and is uſed moſtly for Edgings.

*Thyme*, ſeveral Sorts, is increaſed by ſlipping, or Seed. Vide *Edgings*, and *Pot-Herbs*.

*Tobacco*, vide *Medicinals*.

*Tools* for a Gard'ner are,

*Spades*.
*Shovels*.
*Rakes*, of ſeveral Sizes.

*Hoes*,

*Hoes*, of ſeveral Sizes and Uſes.
*Reels.*
*Lines* and *Rules:*
*Sheers*, *Knives* and *Sciſſars.*
*Scythes.*
*Wire-Sieves* or *Riddles.*
*Watering-Pots*, of ſeveral Sorts.
*A Pruning-Knife* and *Hooks.*
*Setting-Sticks* or *Dibbles.*
An *Hand-Saw*, *Mallet* and *Wedge.*
*Pots* and *Boxes.*
A *Chiſſel* and *Trowel.*
A *Wheel-Barrow* and *Hand-Barrow.*
*Ladders*, ſeveral Sorts.
*Rollers*, ſeveral Sorts.
*Bells* of *Straw* and *Glaſs.*
*Baſs-mats*, *Baſkets*, and *Beeſoms.*

*Trenching* of Ground is begun in *September*, and continued till *February*; ſome Gard'ners trench their New Ground, eſpecially for Trees, and Beds for *Artichokes*, *Parſnips*, *Carrots*, &c. 2 or 3 Foot deep, or as deep as the good Earth goes.

*Tuberoſes*

*Tuberoſes*, are increaſed from Off-ſets ſet in a warm Soil in *April*; or put into a Pot, and ſet in an Hot-Bed in *March*. When you take them out of the Hot-Bed, and dry Weather enſues, give them Water every Day about Noon, letting it have ſtood all the Fore-noon in the Sun to warm. Prop or tie gently the Stalks as ſoon as they ſhoot for flowering, to prevent their breaking off. The *Tuberoſe* is a Sort of *Lilly*, but very tender, and muſt be hous'd about *Michaelmas*.

*Tulips*, yield ſo great a Variety, every Year producing new Faces, that it is impoſſible to enumerate them; yet all flower in *March*, *April*, and *May*. We multiply them commonly by taking up all the Roots, as ſoon as the Stalks turn yellow; and when they are dry, lay them by in Boxes untill *September* or *October*, when we ſet them at 3 or 4 Inches diſtance, and 2 or 3 deep, in light, ſandy, rich Ground; or amongſt your other Flowers. Some raiſe them of Seed, which is ripe in *July*, of a Parſnip-like Form; but

ſow

ſow it not till *Michaelmas*, having order'd your Earth in Caſes or Boxes, as you do in *Fritillaries*, that is, having laid Tiles flat all over them, or Beds, after the Earth is taken away, 4 Inches deep; (ſift the Earth fine which you lay next upon the Tiles, *&c.*) fill it up with good light Earth, then ſow your Seed, and riddle upon them of the ſame Mold half an Inch thick; in *March* and *April*, if you ſow in Tubs or Boxes, water the Seedlings, and when they are withered, you may take them up and ſet again about the beginning of *September*, at a greater diſtance; in 3 or 4 Years they will flower. *Tulip Roots* need no watering, and ſtand in their places three Years, or but two, if you pleaſe, before they are removed.

'Tis not good to let *Tulips* ſtand too long after they have blown; for it weakens the Roots, and hinders often their flowering the following Year.

Mr. *Lemery* ſays, ſteep *Tulip Seed* in Ink, for a Black.

In Verdigreaſe, for a Green.

In Azure, for a Violet, *&c. Curioſ. p.* 126.

*N. B.* The *Tamis* in *Tulips* is the Seed-like thing that ſtands about the Seed-veſſel. Often removing increaſes *Tulips* wonderfully.

*Turneps*, ſeveral Sorts, *Long*, *Round*, *Yellow*, and *French*, are rais'd of Seed ſown in light ſandy Ground any time from *Lady-day* to *Lammas*, though *Midſummer* is moſt uſual and beſt time; mix the Seed with fine Earth to ſow it thin; if they come up to thick, pull ſome up, 'twill make the remaining larger. *Turneps* delight not in fat Ground, nor in moiſt. Save ſome of the largeſt for Seed in *November*, by putting them into dry Sand in your Conſervatory, which replant in *February*. The Seed will be ready in *July* or *Auguſt*.

*Vines*

*Vines* are planted in *England* commonly againſt the *South-Walls*, and the Sorts are the,

*Amboſe*
*Burgundian*
*Blue-early*
*Burlet*
*Burſarobe*
*Chaſſela*
*Cluſtergrape*
*Frontinac* { Grizlin, White, Blue }
*Muſcatell* { Black, White }
*Morillon*
*Parſley*
*Raiſin.*

They are propagated by Laying in *November*, let it be a Branch of that Year's growth, laying as many Joints into the Earth as may be, and leaving but one or two out; for it

puts forth its Roots chiefly at the Joints. As ſoon as you think it has taken Root cut it off, and plant it in the Poſture it lay, in *December* or *January*. Suckers of an *Old Vine* will grow. The Time of Pruning is *February* or *March*, and in that Operation obſerve, 1. To take away all the dead Wood, and all the uſeleſs Branches. 2. Leave at Leaſt an Inch of Wood above the Eye of the Branch you prune, and leave 4 Eyes or Buds on that Branch. 3. To order your Cut ſo, that the Slope may be always towards the ſide that is oppoſite to the uppermoſt Eye; for otherwiſe it wou'd endanger it when the Sap Riſes, by its much Bleeding. 4. Nip, Pinch, or Cut off all the ſuperfluous Branches of the Vine in *May*, *June*, or *July*, that the Fruit may thrive and ripen to Perfection.

## To raiſe *Vines* of *Cuttings*.

Take a Shoot from an *old Vine*, juſt below the Place where it was produc'd, taking a Knot

Knot of the two Years Wood, which ſhould be prun'd ſmooth ; next cut off the upper Part of the Shoot, ſo as to leave the Cutting 16 or 18 Inches long. Next ſet them with the lower Part into the Ground, in a dry Place, laying ſome Litter about their upper Parts, to ſecure from the Sun. Let them ſtand from *January* to *April*, when you are to take up and waſh from the Filth they have contracted ; if dry, put the lower Part into Water for ſix or eight Hours. And having a Bed for them ready, which ſhould be dry-iſh, and raiſed above the Surface of the Neighbouring Ground. Then make Holes 5 or 6 foot aſunder, and put the Cuttings in, laying them ſloping ; let only the upper Eye be above the Level of the Ground.

Then having put in all your Cuttings, fill the Holes gently, preſſing down the Earth with your Foot, and raiſe a little Hill about each, to cover the upper Eye, which will keep it from drying. Keep the Ground clean from Weeds, and when they put out, look over them often to rub off all lateral Shoots :

If this Bed be near a Wall, you may nail the principal Roots to it; if not, ſet Sticks to tie them to. At *Michaelmas*, if your Cuttings have produc'd long Shoots, cut them off to the Length only of two Eyes. Some prefer *Michaelmas* as the beſt Time for pruning Vines; becauſe the tender Parts of the young Shoots, if left, are ſubject to decay in Winter.

When you have ſeveral Branches to nail one above another to a Wall, or Eſpalier, let them be 18 Inches aſunder.

*Valerians* flower in *June*, and may be ſown in *April*, vide *Perennials*. They thrive in moſt Soils.

*Violets* delight in the Shade in any ſort of Earth. We increaſe them by ſplitting the Roots in *April*: Or ſow the Seeds in *September*, which will appear in *March*.

*Virginian Silk*, vide *Periploca*.

*Vipers Graſs*, vide *Salſify*.

*Virgin's Bower* is of two Sorts, the *Red* and the *Purple*, and flower moſt part of *July* and *Auguſt*,

*August*; we increase them by Laying. They are planted by Arbors. In *March* cut out all the dead Wood.

*Walks*, in making them, take away all the good Earth, as deep as any Grass, *&c.* Roots run; fill up then with coarse Gravel, Roll, and to perfect them, lay on a Layer of Gravel Skeen'd, and roll again; always observing to keep your Walk round and highest in the Middle.

The common Allowance for a *Gravel Walk* is an Inch in 5 foot wide, *i. e.* A Walk of 5 foot in width must be an Inch higher in the Middle, than at the Out-sides, and one of 10 foot, 2 Inch, *&c.*

*Grass Walks* not so much: they may be made by either sowing Seeds, or with *Sods* or *Turfs*.

Where you have *Water Tables*, they ought to be cut by a strait Line, as exactly as possible.

The oftner *Grass Walks* are mowed and rolled, the better in *Summer*, the thicker the bottoms will be; and in *Autumn* the Grass

ſhould be kept very ſhort, and well roll'd; for if ſuffer'd to grow long at that Seaſon, the Blade will decay in *Winter*, and prejudice the Roots much. The Worm-caſt muſt alſo be carefully beat to pieces with a long *Aſh-pole*, and ſo ſpread over the Graſs, which Gardiners call *Poling of the Walk*, which is done by bruſhing the Surface ſtrongly with a ſlender Pole: the oftner this is done the better; becauſe it will deſtroy the Worm Caſts, and render the Walks more beautiful.

*Wall-flowers* are ſingle and double, of ſeveral Colours, as *Red*, *White*, *Yellow*, &c. all which are increas'd as *Stock-Gilliflowers*, by ſlipping or ſowing their Seed in *April*, vide *Perennials*.

*Wall-trees*, or Trees to be ſet againſt a Wall, muſt be order'd thus. 1. Cut the Stem or Body 7 or 8 Inches above the Graft; trim the Roots and Fibres by taking off half their Length, as in Dwarfs. 2. Plant the Tree half a Foot or more from the Wall, and ſpread abroad the Roots with your Hand,

that

that no hollow Places may remain about them. 3. Place that Part of the Tree from whence the Top was cut off towards the Wall, and the beſt Roots towards the Alley. 4. Cover the Roots of the Tree with Litter, after the Earth is put into the Hole, to keep off the Sun, and to hold the Water the better, which you muſt not forget to give them if a dry Summer.

*Note*, Your Borders muſt be as well trench'd for *Wall-trees* as for *Standards*, elſe your Expectation will be fruſtrated after a few Years, vide *Dwarfs*.

*Walnut-tree*, to raiſe young Trees we ſet the ripe Nuts in *November*, and when they are big enough, graft into the Stocks the *Cion* of a good bearing Tree which improve their Fruit. In planting manage this Tree as other Standards, but to prevent the Roots from ſtriking too deep into the Earth, lay a Tile under the Root. Let the Huſk be upon the Nut when you ſet it, having firſt ſteeped them in warm Cow's Milk a few

Hours. Some ſet not the Nuts till *March*. The Sorts of *Walnuts* are the *Bird-nut*, the *Early*, *Great Double*, and *Tender Skull*, the *Hickery*, the *Virginian Black Walnut*.

*Watering* is very much requir'd by ſome Plants a great deal more than others, and in Summer we do this Work in the Evening, that the Moiſture may ſink down to the Roots of the water'd Plant before the Sun appears and exhales it. In Winter if there be Occaſion for watering, do it about 8 or 9 in the Morning, and if you are to water Plants, as *Gilliflower Layers*, &c. ſet a ſhort Stick in the Ground, leaning over them, upon which let the Water fall, and touch as few of the Leaves as may be, for in warm Weather Water makes them turn Yellow. The beſt Waters are,

*Rain Water.*
*River Water.*
*Standing Water*, if ſweet.
*Well Water.*

When

When it has ſtood long to warm in the Sun, eſpecially if you enrich it with ſome Dung. All Seeds are to be water'd with Rain-like Drops.

*Weeding* is a very neceſſary Work; for, as Mr. *Evelyn* ſays, we can never be too careful in getting rid of thoſe Garden Sins, one of which, if let alone till its Seeds are ſhaken by the Winds, may produce 40, 60, or 100; therefore let none grow to Seed, or ſtand till they ſhake.

*Winter Greens*, and *Ornamental Trees* for Gardens and Walks, are theſe.

| A. | B. |
|---|---|
| *Arbutus.* | *Barmudy.* |
| *Alaternus.* | *Bay.* |
| *Amomum Plinii*, H. | *Beech-maſt.* |
| *Althæa Frutex*, H. | *Bladder Sena*, H. |
| *Arbor Indæ.* | |

C.

*Cedar.*
*Cork-tree.*
*Cyprus.*
*Cheſnut*, (Horſe.)
*Ciſtus*, of all Sorts, H.

F.

*Fir* { Norway, Silver, Spruce, Scotch.

H.

*Holly.*
*Horn-beam.*

I.

*Jaſmines.*
*Jucca*, H.
*Jacaba Marina*, H.
*Juniper.*

L.

*Laburnam.*
*Lauruſtinus.*
*Laurel-tree.*
*Lime-tree.*

M.

*Mezerian.*
*Marum Syriacum*, H.
*Mirtles*, H.

*Nightſhade*

*Pyracantha.*

N.

*Paliurus.*

*Platanus.*

*Nightſhade* varigated. *Phillyrea.*

*Pine.*

O. *Pinaſter.*

*Olive-tree.* S.

*Orange-tree*, H.

*Oleander.* *Spaniſh-broom.*

P. Y.

*Pomegranate.* *Yew.*

*N. B.* Thoſe that muſt be hous'd in Winter, I have put an H. againſt them; the reſt are hardy, and will abide out of Doors.

*Wormwood*, *Roman* and *Sea-Wormwood*, are raiſed of Slips, or Cuttings, ſet in the *Spring*

*Spring* or in *Autumn*; these are chiefly set in Gardens, and are used in several Compositions in Physic, as in *Agues*, *Jaundice*, *Dropsy*, &c.

*Yew-tree*, is raised from the Berries wash'd from their Mucilage, and sown in light Earth, in *September* or *October*, i. e. when the Berries are ripe, cover them handsomely, and as soon as they appear, water them, and from Time to Time; and in two Years they'll be strong enough to bear a Transplantation. You may loosen the Earth about them in *March*, *May*, *July*, and *September*; it will forward their Growth. We plant *Yews* in *December*, *January*, and *February*, or sooner.

At two Years End, set into the Nursery, placing them in Rows, and about a Foot asunder, in *April*. Lay some rotten Straw about their Roots.

*Yucca*,

*Yucca*, or *Jucca*; we have uſed it as a tender Plant; but it will abide the Winter, eſpecially when grown up to ſome Bigneſs. It Flowers in *June*, and is one of the moſt Ornamental Trees for Gardens.

THE

THE

# KALENDAR:

Shewing what WORK is to be done every Month in the Year, in the Kitchen-Garden, Flower-Garden, and Orchard.

*N. B.* The Time when moſt of the Fruits and Flowers are at their Maturity, is mentioned above, and need not be repeated here.

## *Works to be done in Gardens*, &c.

### *JANUARY.*

PRUNE *Dwarfs.* Make *Treliſſes* for Wall-Fruit, if you want Walls. *Trench* your Ground againſt Spring.

Pull

Pull the *Moſs* off your Trees: Uncover the Roots.

Gather *Cions* for Grafting, before the Buds Sprout, and lay them in Earth for uſe, eſpecially *Pears*, *Cherries*, and *Plumbs*.

*Dung* now where 'tis requir'd in the Kitchen-Garden.

Set *Quickſets*.

*Remove* your Kernels-Stocks in your Nurſery, to more convenient Diſtances.

*Remove* Young Trees, Vines, *&c.*

Make your early *Hot-Beds* for *Colli-flower-Seed*, *Lettuce*, *Chervil*, *Radiſh*, *Spinage*, &c.

Plant ſome *Anemonies*, and *Ranuncula*'s.

Earth *Auricula*'s, if the Froſts have caſt them out of the Ground.

Give your Choice and *cover'd Flowers* a little Air when the Sun ſhines warm.

Set *Beans*, *Peaſe*, *Cabbage* and *Colli-flower Plants*.

If *January* proves froſty, as it does often, you muſt carefully cover your tender Plants to ſecure them therefrom.

And

And if you planted any Trees the *October* before, and laid no Litter about their Roots, do it now.

Cover your *Fig-Trees* againſt the Walls, which will preſerve their tender Shoots, and not only cauſe the Fruit to come out early, but the Trees will produce a better Crop.

Prepare ſuch Borders as are deſigned to be planted with Fruit-Trees the next Month, by laying therein a good Quantity of freſh Earth, ſtirring and levelling, as it is to continue.

Mend your *Eſpaliers* with new Poles, and plaſh and tie your Fruit-Trees to them, remember to lay them horizontally, and at proper Diſtances.

Cover all *Pots* and *Tubs* of Seedling Flowers in hard Froſts, and alſo from great Snows.

Turn over your Heaps of Compoſts.

## *FEBRUARY.*

BEGIN to prune your *Wall-trees* before the Buds grow turgid.

Dreſs your *Palliſade*, or old *Treliſs Hedges.*

If you laid bare any Trees in your Orchard, cover them.

Continue *Digging* and *Manuring.*

Sow *Parſley*, *Carrots*, *Parſnips*, *Radiſhes*, *Onions*, *Leeks*, *Anniſeeds*, *Lamb-Lettuce*, *Marigolds*, more *Beans* and *Peaſe.*

Set *Potatoes*, *Artichokes* of *Jeruſalem.* Sow *Aſparagus* Seed.

Make Hot-Beds for *Melons*, *Cucumbers*, *Green Purſlane*, and other tender *Sallating.*

Air your *houſed Flowers*, and inure them to the Cold in the Day-time.

Sow *Creſſes* and other hardy Sallade Seeds.

*Graft Pears*, *Plums*, *Cherries*, and towards the End begin with *Pears.*

*Remove Trees* yet.

Sow

Sow *Auricula*, and ſet ſtrong *Seedlings*, in the Sun in Pots.

Set out *Turneps*, *Parſnips*, *Carrots*, &c. which you kept for Seed.

If the Weather be warm about the 20th of *February*, you may tranſplant. Winter *Collyflower Plants*.

Alſo you may ſlip and plant *Artichokes* if the Soil be dry: otherwiſe ſtay till *March*.

Let your *Peaches* and *Nectarines* be laſt pruned of all your *Wall-Trees*, becauſe they are ſubject to decay, where they were cut, if wet weather follow.

*In the Flower Garden.*

If the Seaſon be mild, you may begin to clean the Surface of the Ground, on the Beds and Borders where you have Flowers growing; and tranſplant *Carnations* into the Pots you would have them ſtand to flower in. You may alſo ſet in Borders what you ſav'd of your Layers before *Michaelmas*.

Towards the End of this Month, you ſhould take the Surface

face of the Earth out of thoſe Pots your *Auricula*'s are ſet in, and repleniſh'd with freſh Mold. Secure them if it chances to freeze, when the Buds appear in the Middle of the Plants: elſe you may loſe them all.

It is a good Seaſon to order your Ground for *Nurſery Beds* againſt *March*, when you'll uſe it.

In *February* break up your Gravel Walks and turn them; but omit raking of them till *March*.

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## *MARCH.*

*PRUNE* now all ſorts of *Wall-Fruit*, *Nail*, &c.

*Graft* ſtill all this Month.

*Lay Branches* to take Root in Tubs or Baſkets, by *Circumpoſition*.

Moſt *Works of February* may be continued, as making of Hot-beds for *Melons*, &c.

Plant *Nectarines* and *Peaches*, and *prune Grafts* of the preceding Year.

Set

Set *Cuttings* (not Slips which wound the Stalks) of *Sage*, *Rosemary*, *Thyme*, *Lavender*, *Rue*, &c. and *transplant* all sorts of *Medicinal* Herbs.

*Make Flower Knots.*

Sow all sorts of *Sallade-Herbs*, as in *February*.

*Dress* the *Strawberry Beds*, *i. e.* String and Earth, or Manure them.

Uncover *Asparagus*, and give them a thin cover of fresh Manure.

*Sow Annual* and *Perennial Flower Seeds* about *Lady-Day*.

*Earth up Gilliflowers* and *Auricula*'s; or transplant the Seedlings.

Sow *Celery* for your early Blanching, about *Lady-Day*, in a warm Exposure; least if the Weather should prove bad, when it comes up, the Winds do it a Prejudice.

Sow *Chardoons* to be transplanted in *May*; and transplant *Silesia*, *Imperial*, *Cosse*, and *brown Dutch Lettuce*, if you have any that have stood all the Winter.

If this Month proves dry, sprinkle your Fruit-Trees with Water gently, and do it about 8 or 9 of the Clock in the Morning,

Morning, it will do them a deal of Service.

Cut off in this Month the Heads of thoſe Stocks you inoculated in the Summer before.

Turn over the Ground between the Rows in your Nurſeries; for by ſo doing, you'll hlep their Growth, and keep down the Weeds.

Rake your digg'd *Walks*; alſo ſtir and rake your *Flower-Borders*, to prevent the Weeds from growing.

Earth your Pots that have *Scarlet Lychnis*, *Roſe Campions*, &c. planted in them.

Plant Beans for a late Crop about the End of *April*.

The variegated *Holly*, may be grafted this Month on the Common Stock.

Toward the latter End of *April* go over your Walls and Eſpaliers of Fruit-Trees, to train in the young Shoots, and cut off all unſhapely Branches, and thoſe that ſhoot forward.

Thin your *Abricot-Trees*.

Uncover your *Fig-Trees*.

Tranſplant

Transplant all sorts of *Ever-greens*, *April* being the properest Time of the Year, if it be moist, and cloudy Weather.

Cut *Phillyreas*, and other over-grown *Greens* close to the stems, in order to bring them into a better Shape.

If the Weather be fair, open the Green-house Windows in the Day-time.

Graft *Oranges*, *Jasmines*, and other tender Plants by *Approach*.

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## *APRIL.*

SMOKE your *Orchard* in the Evening with wet Hay or Straw, to prevent Insects from gnawing the tender Buds, *&c.*

Sow all sorts of *Annuals*, and most *Perennials*; and *Pease* and *Beans*.

Also *Salletting*.

Set *Scarlet* and *Kidney-Beans*.

On your Hot-beds sow *Exoticks*, which cannot be brought to Perfection without them,

them, such as *Marvel* of *Peru*, *Maracoe*, *Carrots*, *Myrtleberries*, *Balsamines*, &c.

Divide the Offsets of the *Indian Tuberoses*.

Sow more *Purslane*, and *Cucumbers*.

Plant out the *Melons* and *Cucumbers* upon Ridges that were sown in the foregoing Months.

Mind *Weeding*, sow *Turneps*, *Radish*, &c. Tie up your *Gilliflowers* to Sticks.

In the *Kitchen Garden* are plenty of young *Sallades*, *Radishes*, *Spinage*, *Asparagus*, *Brocoli Sprouts*, and of *Cabbage* and *Savoys*.

Flowers in Blow, are

*Anemonies*, *Auricula's*, *double Dasies*, *Fritillaries*, *Gentianella's*, *Crown Imperial*, *Polyanthus's*, *Ranunculus's*, *Narcissus's*, *Hepaticus*, *Hyacinths*, *Tulips*, *Violets*, *Primroses*, *Wall-flowers*, &c.

## *MAY.*

TRanſplant your Exoticks from off the Hot-beds into warm rich Earth.

*Smoke* ſtill your *Trees* to drive away Flies, *&c.*

Sow more *Annuals* to come in later.

Tranſplant *Sampier.*

Prune *Fig-Trees*, and graft them by *Approach.*

Sow more *Salleting.* Alſo ſet *Kidney* and *Scarlet Beans*, for a ſecond Crop.

Plant out your *Colliflowers* rais'd that Year, *Naſturtiums*, *Beet-Chards*, and *Cellery.*

Expoſe your *Orange-trees* by degrees.

Gather *Anemony Seed.*

Thin *Parſnips* and *Carrots*, if too thick; and alſo *Onions.*

Pick off the *Green Caterpillars* from the *Gooſeberry* and *Currant-trees.*

Continue *Haughing* and *Handweeding.*

About the middle of *May*, you may begin to ſow *Collyflower-*

*ſeed* againſt Winter. Alſo *Brocoli-ſeed.*

Alſo plant *Cabbage* and *Savoys* for Winter Uſe: Do it on a moiſt Day.

Plant out *Radiſhes* for Seed at two foot Diſtance, which is better than to let them remain where they were ſown.

Tie up your *July Flower Spindles.*

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## *J U N E.*

BEGIN to inoculate *Cherries, Plumbs,* &c.

*Gather* ſuch *Herbs* as you wou'd dry.

Tranſplant *Stock-gilliflowers* at the Full Moon.

Take up *Anemony, Tulip,* and *Ranuncula's Roots.*

Begin to *lay Gilliflowers.*

*Pinch* your *Vines* a little above the Fruit, and take away all the exuberant Branches.

Tranſplant *Autumnal Cyclamens.*

Gather *Auricula's Seed.*

Continue ſowing of *Salletting.*

Water your *Cucumbers,* &c. as you ſee Occaſion.

Sow

Sow *Turneps* about *Midſummer*.

Still *Weed* and *Haugh*.

Clip *Edgings*.

Sow *Kidney Beans* for a late Crop.

Prick out young Plants of all ſorts of Sweet Herbs, which were ſown about *Lady-Day*. Such as *Thyme*, *Hyſſop*, *Savory*, *Sweet-Marjoram*, alſo *Clary*, *Burnet*, *Sorrel*, *Marygolds*, allowing them room to ſpread.

Look well after Snails and other Vermine.

Water if the Seaſon be dry, ſuch Trees as have been ſet ſince *Candlemas*.

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## *JULY.*

WATER the *Trees* you planted that Year, and give *Abricots* and *Peaches* a *Prunning*, ſaving the likelieſt Shoots.

*Inoculate* ſtill.

Set *Hooves* on your Sticks to catch Earwigs.

Continue ſowing of *Sallet-Herbs* for a new Supply.

*Lay Gilliflowers* ſtill.

Alſo *Myrtles*, *Jaſmines*, and other Greens.

*Clip Box* after Rain.

Gather *Spinage Seed Tulip Seed*, and that of *Cyclamens*.

Remove Seedling *Crocus*'s: Alſo take up *Perſian Iris*.

*Crown Imperial.*

*Fritillaries.*

Sow *Annemonies*, keeping them a little Moiſt.

Alſo *Cabbage* and *Colliflower Seed* about the end of the month.

At the Beginning of this Month ſow the laſt Crop of *Kidney-Beans*, in ſome well ſhelter'd ſituation; and if the Ground be dry, ſteep the Beans 5 or 6 hours before.

Continue to Earth up *Cellery*.

Clear your grounds where *Peaſe*, *Beans*, &c. have been, for if let alone, they will harbour Vermin.

*AU-*

## *AUGUST.*

TRanſplant *Lettuces* that you would have abide all Winter.

Pull up *Onions*, *Garlick*, *Shallot*, *Rocambole*.

Gather *Cabbage* and *Colliflower-ſeed*, which you may ſow ſtill.

Gather other Seeds, as *Lettuce*, *Radiſh*, &c.

Unbind the *inoculated Buds* that take.

Pluck up *Strawberry Runners*, and purge the old Tufts, leave them a Foot aſunder at leaſt. *Clip Edgings*.

Tranſplant *Bulbs* of *Lillies*, and other *Bulbs*. Sow *Polianthus*, *Primroſe*, *Campions*, *Anemony*, *Ranunculus*'s Seeds about the end.

*Lay* your *Perennial Greens*, viz. *Oranges*, *Limons*, *Myrtles*, *Phillyreas*, *Oleanders*, *Jaſmine*, &c.

Clean the Ground of Weeds, where your *Beans* and *Peaſe* grew.

In this Month of

*Auguſt*, ſearch all your *Wall-trees*, and pull off the Vermin you find thereon, which will greatly annoy your Fruit: Nail the Shoots that grow too far from the Wall.

In dry Weather, earth up *Cellery*, and tie up *Endive* for Blanching.

Sow *Spinage* and *Lettuce-Seed*, to ſtand the Winter, the Beginning of this month.

In your Flower-Garden.

About the latter End of it, you may ſet out *July Flower*, *Layers* or *Seedlings*; remove the *Bulbs* of *Iris's*, *Narciſſus's*, *Hyacinths*, *Fritillarias*, *Lillies*, *Martagons*, *Crown Imperials*, *Peonies*, and *Flag-Iris's*.

Fruits in Prime now.

Apples. *The Gunettings*, *white Cauſtins*, *Codlins*, *Summer Pearmains*, *Margaret Apples*.

Pears. *Summer Bergamots*, *Summer Bon-Cretiens*, *Caſſoletes*, *Windſor Pears*, *Cuiſſe Madams*, *Hambden's Bergamots*, *Calioraſſats*, *&c.*

Peaches.

Peaches. *Red* and *White Magdalens*, *Newington*, *Paſſe-Violets*, *Early Admirable*, *Albemarles*, *Nivels*, *Nobleſſes*, *Troy Peaches*, *Old Newingtons*, and the *George Peaches*.

Nectorines. *Roman Temple*'s, *Newingtons*, *Golden*, *Brugnon*, the *Italian* and *Murray Peaches*, &c.

Plumbs. *White* and *Blue Pedrigons*, St. *Catherines*, *green Gages*, *Damaſons*, *Bonum Magnums*, *imperial* and the *Royal Dauphin* Plumbs.

Grapes. *White* and *Red Sweet-water*, *Cluſter*, *Burgundy*, *Chaſſelus*, *white Muſcadine*, *Orleans*, &c.

Figs. *Early White*, *Long Blue*, *Round Blue*, *Brunſwick*, and ſeveral Sorts of Nuts are ripe in *Auguſt*.

Flowers in this Month are,

*Annual Stocks*, *Amaranthus*'s, *Auricula*'s, *Althæa*, *Frutex*'s, *Aloes*, *Carnations*, *Chryſanthemums*, *Cardinal Flowers*, *Cholcicums*, *Cyclamenes*, *Candy Tufts*, *Female Balſoms*,

*Balſoms, Convelvulus*'s, *French* and *Africon Marygolds, Gennium's, Holyhocks, Jeſſamiars, Indian Figs, Marvel of Peru, Naſturtium Indicum*'s, *Nigella, Mallews, Starworts, Venus's Looking-Glaſs, Virgins Bower*, &c.

*Set Colchicums.*

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## *SEPTEMBER.*

*GATHER* ſuch *Fruit* as is ready, and lay them on Wheat-Straw, or Shavings.

Sow *Spinage* to have early in the Spring: Alſo *Corn-Sallet.*

Plant *Strawberries*, and ſet out your *Cabbage* and *Colliflower* Plants, at the diſtance of 5 or 6 Inches.

Now is the time for making *Knots* for flowers in dry ground: Let that work be at the beginning of this Month.

Sow *Auricula*'s Plant *Daffodils* and *Colchicums.*

Take off your *Gilliflower Layers.*

Take up your *Tuberoſes*, and when dry,

dry, preſerve them in Sand.

Begin to houſe your *Exoticks.*

Set *Tulips*, *Fritillaries.*

The beginning of this Month ſafely tranſplant moſt ſorts of *Perennial Flowers*, and *Herbs*, which will take Root before the Froſt come.

Draw the Earth about *Chardoons*, in order to blanch them; but do it in dry Weather.

Towards the End of the Month, cut down the *Haulm* of *Aſparagus*, and cleanſe the Weeds from the Beds, burying them in the Allies.

Dig the Borders of your *Flower-Garden*, and if they want it, manure with rotten Dung.

*Box Edgings* may now be renewed, and thoſe which are too thick, may be taken up and parted.

About *Michaelmas* you may begin to remove any ſort of Trees.

OCTO-

## *OCTOBER.*

*TRENCH Ground* where you intend to plant Trees.

*Gather* in dry Weather what *Fruit* is now unpluck'd.

*Remove Grafts* that have been grafted 2 Years.

Set *Beans.*

If your Kitchen Garden Ground be moiſt, throw it up into *Ridges*, that the Froſt may make it Mellow.

Sow *Peaſe.*

Set choice *Tulips*, *Anemonies*, *Auricula*'s, and all bulbous *Roots.*

*Remove* out of the Wet your *choiceſt Gilliflowers.*

*Lay bare* ſome of your early bloſſoming Trees.

Set Quickſets. Sow Seeds, Kernels, *&c.* in your Nurſery.

Beat and Roll your *Camomile* Walks.

Continue to earth up *Celery* and *Chardoons*, to blanch them.

Plant *Gooſeberries*, *Raſps*, *Currans*, and any other ſort of Fruit Trees.

You may prune *Pears*, *Apples*, *Plums*, and

and all other hardy Fruit now.

At the fore End of this Month, you ſhould finiſh planting all the ſorts of *Flower Roots* which are intended, that Year, to be ſet; ſuch as *Crocus*'s, *Jonquils*, *Hyacinth*'s, &c.

You may alſo tranſplant *Hollyhocks*, *Campanula*'s, *Canterbury Bells*, *French Honey-Suckles*, *Dazies*, *Polianthus*'s, *Sweet Williams*, *Pinks*, and other fibroſe Rooted Flowers.

Lay your Pots that have *Auricula*'s ſet in them on one ſide, that they may not get too much wet.

Tranſplant all hardy flowering *Shrubs*, that they may have taken Root well before the dry Weather come.

## *NOVEMBER.*

GET Stocks for Grafting. Sow *Peaſe*, &c.

Lay *Dung* about your *Artichoakes*, and on your *Aſparagus* Beds, having cut down all the Seed Branches.

Tranſplant *Standard Trees*, placing them ever in the ſame Aſpect.

Alſo *Gooſeberries*, *Currans*, *Raſpis*, &c.

*Murals* alſo and *Dwarfs*. Begin to dig up *Potatoes*, *Parſnips*, &c.

And lay up in your Conſervatory, *Cabbage*, *Carrots*, *Parſnips*, *Turneps*, &c. for Seed.

Sow *Auricula Seed*, and cover thoſe *Ranunculus*'s that appear ordinary.

Tranſplant *Jaſmine*.

Your choiceſt *Tulips*. Houſe your tender Plants.

Plant *Roſes*, *Althæa Frutex*, *Syringa*'s, *Pæonies*, *Cytiſus*, &.

Cleanſe your *Walks* of Leaves, and continue turning over your

your Kitchen Garden Ground.

You may begin to ſow *Beans* and *Peaſe*.

In dry Weather take up your *Endive* that is full grown, and lay it into deep Trenches, in a warm, dry Place to blanch.

Alſo earth up *Celery* to whiten it, being careful not to draw the Earth too high, for fear you prejudice the leading Shoots.

If you have any *Peaſe* or *Beans* above Ground, earth them up.

Carry *Dung* into the Quarters of your *Kitchen Garden*.

Prune *Gooſeberries*, *Currants* and *Raſpis*.

Turn and make up freſh *Compoſts* for the ſeveral Sorts of Flowers, laying it up in Heaps, that they may ſhoot off the Wet.

Cover your choice *Ranunculus's*, *Anemonies*, and *Hyacinths*, &c. if the Weather prove froſty this Month.

Lay *Vines* in this Month.

Set *Filbuds* and *Walnuts*, and other *Nuts*, if you would raiſe Plants this way, Otherwiſe ſet Suckers of them.

*DECEM-*

## *DECEMBER.*

BEGIN to plant out *Cabbage* and *Colliflower* Plants: Alſo ſet *Beans* and *Peaſe*.

*Stocks* and *Kernels* in the Nurſery yet.

Dung your *Kitchen Garden* ſtill, and dig what Ground you deſign for *Peaſe Cabbage* and *Beans*.

Make *Hot-beds* for *Sallading* if you pleaſe.

If *Froſt* and *Snow* happen, mind the Conſervatory.

Set *Bay-berries*, *Laurel-berries*, dropping ripe.

Take care of your choice *Gilliflowers*, *Ranuncula*'s, &c. and keep the Wet as much from them as may be.

Continue *Planting* of Trees, if the Weather permit.

In *December* you may Earth up ſuch of your *Artichokes* as have been neglected.

Alſo make Hot-beds for *Aſparagus*.

Sow *Creſſes*, *Lettuce*, *Muſtard*, *Radiſh*, and other *Sallad-Herbs* on a moderate Hot-bed.

Pick

Pick *Horned Snails* out of their lurking Holes, and all dead and decayed Leaves from your *Colly-flower* Plants, which are prejudicial to them when kept close covered.

*In the Flower-Garden.*

Cover *Anemonies*, *Ranunculus*'s, *Carnations*, *Auriculus*'s, and other choice Flowers in very wet Weather, and frosty Weather.

If the Season be mild, you may plant *Anemonie Roots*, *Ranunculus*, *Tulips*, especially if you would have late Flowers.

*Flowers in* this *Month in the open Air* are,

*Single Anemonies*,
*Polyanthus*'s,
*Narcissus*'s,
*Stock Gilliflowers*,
*Hellebore*,
*Primroses*,
*Cyclamens*,
*Snow-drops*,
*Glasterbury Thorn*,
*Mezerion*,
*Arbutus*, and a few Others.

*Some*

## *Some Profits from the Fruits of the* Garden, *&c.*

### *Of* Curran-berries *is made a very pleaſant Wine,* Thus.

BOIL Water for half an Hour and to every Quart, when Cold, put ſix Pounds of ripe *Currans* well bruiſed, when it has been ſtir'd up for two or three Days, ſtrain it, and put to every four Quarts 3 lb. of *Lisbon Sugar*, then barrel it, and within a Month or ſix Weeks bottle it off. You may at the bottling put into every Bottle a Lump of *Loaf-Sugar*.

*Gooſeberry*

*Gooſeberry Wine*, Thus.

Boil Water, and having bruiſed the ripe Fruit to a Pulp, put to every Gallon two Quarts warm, ſtir them well together, and ſtrain after a Day or two through an Hair-bag: To every Gallon of the Liquor put two lb. of *Liſbon Sugar*, then bung or tie it cloſe up in a convenient Veſſel for a Month or two, till you think it is clear. Then Bottle and add *Loaf-Sugar* as above.

*Raſpberry Wine to make*, &c.

Boil Water as in making *Curran-berry Wine*, and order it accordingly: ſo you may make Wines of *Mulberries*, *Strawberries*, *Cherries* (but take heed in Stone-Fruit not to break the Stones, which will make the Liquor Bitter) and *Plums*. Only obſerving more or leſs to ſweeten, as the Tartneſs or Sweetneſs of the Fruit requires.

*Elder-*

## *Elderberry Wine to make, not inferior to Hermitage-Claret.*

Take 4 Gallons and an half of Spring-Water, and a Peck of *Elder-Berries*, clean pick'd from the Stalks; boil them till they begin to dimple; then ſtrain off the Liquor, and to every Gallon put two Pounds of *Liſbon* Sugar, and boil it an Hour: Let it cool in a Tub, not in the Thing you boil'd it in, for that would make it taſte ill. As ſoon as cool, or new Milk warm, make a Toaſt of white Bread, and ſpread Yeaſt upon it, and put into the Liquor to work three Days in the Tub, ſtirring it once or twice every Day; then tun in a Veſſel that will juſt hold it; add to every Gallon of the Liquor a Pound of *Raiſins* of the Sun whole, and let them lie in the Caſk till the Wine is bottled, which it will be ready for in 8 or 9 Weeks.

If you make a bigger Quantity, it ſhould be longer before it be bottled.

*Sage*

## *Sage Wine to make.*

To three Gallons of Water put ſix of Sugar, boil and ſcum till you think it boil'd enough; then pour into a Tub, in which are half a Peck of *Sage-Leaves*, *Red Sage* is the propereſt, well pick'd and waſh'd; when the Liquor is cool put in the Juice of four Lemons, beaten well with ſome good Yeaſt; mix well, and cover, and let them ſtand 48 Hours; then ſtrain thro' a fine Hair Sieve, and put into a Veſſel not too big, and when it has done working, ſtop it cloſe. In three Weeks Time it will be fit to bottle, when add to each Bottle a Lump of Loaf-Sugar. When ripe, drink; which it will be in three Months Time.

## *To make Cyder.*

Whether you uſe *common Apples*, or *Pippins*, *Permains*, and other choice Fruit, let them lie on an Heap for a Fortnight, or more,

more, after they are gather'd; and whether you grind or ſtamp them, ſtrain immediately, and tun it up in your Veſſels, (let them be ſweet and well ſeaſon'd) not full by two Gallons at leaſt, and for two or three Days let it be ſtopp'd up with a looſe Stopper, after which clay it up cloſe, for a Month or longer, till you think it is clear. If you rack it off into leſſer Veſſels, let it run thro' ſome Leathern Pipe, *&c.* that its Spirits evaporate not. And 'tis obſerved that the ſooner it is drawn off, provided it be fine, the better, for Change of Weather alters it. Bottled *Cyder* may be kept in cool Cellars, ſetting it in Sand, or near ſome Well, ſeveral Years; but Care muſt be uſed in bottling to cork it well. Never put any Sugar into the Bottles that are to be kept long; for tho' it makes *Cyder* briſk, that is to be drank ſoon, it's apt to prejudice that which muſt be kept long; Remember the beſt *Cyder* is got from the Muſt without much preſſing. To *clear Cyder*, diſſolve Iſing-glaſs in White-Wine, which it will in about

bout a Month; take off the Scum when you uſe it; a Quart of the Diſſolution is enough for an Hogſhead; mix accordingly in Proportion to the Quantity you have with a little of your *Cyder* (it will work the ſame Effects in other Liquors) or Liquor to be cleared, pour into the Veſſel, mixing them with a Broom and ſo leave them.

## *The Method of making* Cyder *in* Hereford-Shire.

Gather your Apples as they fall from the Trees, and grind them on a Cyder-Mill very ſmall, and put the Muſt, or Ground-Apples, into Tubs, till you have a Quantity ſufficient for preſſing: Put the Muſt into Hair-Bags, and then preſs well; the latter Running put by itſelf, and the firſt by itſelf; and as ſoon as you have ſtrained the Liquor thro' a Sieve, put it into Casks that have had no Malt Liquor in, *viz.* into Wine Veſſels, or new Casks well ſeaſoned firſt with Salt and Water.

Cloſe

Close the Vessel as soon as it is full, that it may work out at the Vent-hole; Plug it now and then to see whether it is near being fine, which it seldom will be till Frost comes. When fine, rack it into a clean Tub; then wash the Vessel it was first put into; but reserve the Grounds, and put into a clean Canvas Bag, and hang the Bag to drop for two Days. The *Cyder* is to be put into its Vessel again, and the Droppings to it, which give the *Cyder* its Colour. *Fill* the Vessel and stop close, I mean the Bung-hole. In thick Weather the *Cyder* will Work; so that it must have some Vent given, which is not to be left open too long.

In *April* it will be fit for Bottling.

The latter Running they put Water to, and grind the Cakes over again, and put it to them, and press again; this they call a weak *Cyder*, and use instead of Small-Beer.

## *To make* Perry.

It's made of the worſt Sorts of *Pears*, that are not fit to be eaten, and the redder they are, the better. Let the *Pears* be very Ripe; mix *Crabs* with them, if you pleaſe to mend the Liquor, and order as *Cyder*.

## Abricot Wine *to make.*

To every Quart of Water put a Pint and an half of *Abricots*, not over ripe, waſh clean firſt, and cut them in Pieces; boil them in the Water till it be ſtrong of them; ſtrain the Liquor through a Sieve, and to every Quart put 4 or 5 Ounces of Sixpenny Sugar; boil again, and ſcum it while any Scum will ariſe; pour it into an Earthen Pot; when it has ſtood 24 Hours, bottle, and into each Bottle put a Lump of Loaf-Sugar, as big as a Nutmeg. It will be ſoon fit for drinking; but will not keep long.

## *To make* Mead.

Take Water, ſuch as you brew with, according to the Quantity of Honey you have, 4 *lb.* to every Gallon, mix them in your Copper; then boil about an Hour, and ſcum well, which Scum you may ſtrain to the reſt. When it is almoſt cold, tun it up, and clay it down, letting it ſtand till you think it may be fine.

Some diſſolve Honey in Water till it will bear an Egg, or till an Egg will ſwim on the Top, the Breadth of a Shilling, and add Cloves and Mace, *&c.* after boiling as above. Then they tun it up, and put in a little Yeaſt to increaſe its Fermentation: After it has ſtood a Month, they bottle it off.

INSTRUC-

# INSTRUCTIONS

For the Ordering of

# B E E S.

I WILL ſuppoſe you are poſſeſſed of a Place proper for an *Apiary*, which ſhould be as much expoſed to the Sun as may be, and not too much amongſt Trees. The firſt Buſineſs (if you are deſirous to make much Profit of *Bees*) is to make an Houſe, the full Length your Place will allow, of this Form, if you think fit.

Fix

Fix ſome Stools, or ſuch-like things, to lay the Floor on, which muſt be broad enough to hold the Hives, and the Space of 3 or 4 Inches behind and before to ſpare, eſpecially for the *Bees* to light upon: Support the Floor well, that the Boards may not bend or move when you ſet your Hives upon them. The Floor may be laid about 2 Foot from the Ground, and the Height of the Houſe may be 5 Foot, and cover'd with Tiles or Boards like a Penthouſe, to caſt off the Wet. If your Bee-houſe is not againſt a Wall, you may have a Back in the Faſhion of a Folding-Door, to open or ſhut at Pleaſure, as your Fore-Door. Such Houſes as theſe may be fix'd in any Place free from Wind, ſtanding to the *South*, inclining a little to the *Eaſt*.

When your Bee-Houſe is ready, the beſt Time to remove them is the Beginning of *October*. Chooſe thoſe that are comb'd down to the Floor, Stool or Stone, and that weigh the moſt, for a Swarm that weighs not a-

bove

bove 14 *lb.* will ſcarce live thro' the Winter. If you live near, you may buy and remove that Day, or the Day after they ſwarm'd; take Heed you break not the Combs in carrying them Home. Thoſe bought in *May* or *June* are in Danger of being deſtroy'd by Robbers; therefore prefer *October* before it, as a better Time to remove in. If a large Hole or Mouth is made in the Hives, you muſt make little Doors with 3 or 4 Holes for the *Bees* to go in and out at, and to give them Air; when you have drawn with Lime and Hair all the Skirts of the Hives to keep out their Enemies, which are *Mice*, *Moths*, *Earwigs*, (and in Summer the *Waſps* and *Hornets*) and ſuch-like, that attack them cowardly in the Rear. Set the Doors up in *November*, if there be Occaſion, which you venture to pull down about the End of *February*, if the Weather be warm. In ſucceeding Years, every *September*, feel the Weight of all your Stocks, and if any are poor, give them a

large Plate full of Honey, (6 Pounds being melted in a Pint of Water over a Fire, which keep for that Uſe.) Or you may lay Honey-Combs on the Stool, lifting up the Hive, you'll ſoon ſee they'll take Care to depoſit it in their Store-Rooms; but unleſs you are very deſirous to encreaſe your Stocks, it may be more convenient to take them, than run the hazard of loſing all. The Honey you feed withal muſt be melted; for that bring it to the Conſiſtence it was of in Summer, and they can deal with it the better. Dr. *Warder* (vide his *True Amazons, Second Edition*, 1713) aſſures us, that the Age of a *Bee* is but a Year, and that all generate every Year to continue their Kind, and that from *April* to *July*; the old ones all dying before *Michaelmas*. Thoſe commonly called *Drones* are the *Male Bees*, which never deſtroy.

The Reaſon of their Swarming is for want of Room in the Hive, and as ſoon as they have elected a Prince, (be it King or Queen,

Queen, which I ſhall not diſpute) they ſet out toward the new Palace, which, if they were let alone, would be ſome hollow Tree or Wall, *&c.* Their knitting upon ſome Tree near, is a Sort of Place for a Rendezvous, and being ſurprized by Hiving, they are often put paſt their deſigned Journey.

You muſt hive immediately to prevent their Flight: Let the Hive, whether of Straw, Wood, *&c.* be ſweet, and clean pick'd, and if you dreſs it with any Thing, having rubb'd it well with a coarſe Cloth firſt, dreſs it with Honey and Water in the upper Part, then cut off the Branch they knitted upon, and ſet your Hive gently upon it at the Foot of the Tree, or as near as may be, that the Stragglers may come in. Some hold the Hive under them, and ſhake or bruſh them in, and having a thin wrought Napkin, and a Stick to keep it up on one Side, ſet them upon it. About Ten

Ten o'Clock that Evening carry them to the Bee-Houſe.

As to the ſecond Swarms, if they are leſs than a Peck in Bulk, put two or three together thus; having hived each Swarm in a ſeveral Hive, inſtead of placing the new Swarm on the Stool about Ten o'Clock, as above, ſet it juſt before the Mouth of the Stock you would put it to, upon the Napkin, having firſt laid a Stick croſs it, give the Hive the new Swarm is in a ſtrong ſtroke, which will make all the *Bees* come forth; then caſt away the Hive, and take down the other from the Stool, ſet it over the *Bees*, on the Napkin; ſo you'll ſee in about an Hour they'll be united; but if they ſhould hang on the out-ſides of the Hive, bruſh them off upon the Napkin, and they will go to the reſt of their Companions.

I thought it would not be improper to ſay a Word or two of *Bees*, ſeeing ſome are pleaſed

pleaſed to have them in their Gardens; but if theſe Directions are inſufficient, let any conſult the Book above-mentioned, and he'll be fully ſatisfied.

*F I N I S.*

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